PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,940—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1897.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th March.
R.L. AUSTRALIA	6801	I. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
R.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
R.L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
R.L. OCEANA	6603	R. Stewart	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
R.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster on the quarter-deck at 1-15 p.m., in order that the necessary inspection may take place with as little delay as possible.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th February, 1897.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Apl. 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,110	1st May 1895.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain	Tons.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	1,709	19th March.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Felner	4,236	15th Apl.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,256	21st March 1897.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Maagrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 11th March, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Gwadur, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND MADRAS.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about 12th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, about 26th March.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th March

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 17th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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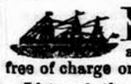

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ABSOLUTELY CLEAN BOTTLES.

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An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

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Per Bottle, Annas 12.

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GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

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2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
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An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."
In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.
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CALVERTS' CARBOLIC ACID

in 5-gallon Drums.

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To do Correspondence and Accounts in English and Arabic Pay Rs. 40.

Apply to OOMER JAMAL VUYANI,
Commission Stables, Byculla.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given that the RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and FERRY TOLLS in the Nasik District for one year from 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1898, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 20th instant before the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, at 1 o'clock, Madras time.

H. F. WILSON,
Collector of Nasik.

Nasik, 6th March, 1897.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA SULLEMAN, has contracted TO SELL to our Client, the undermentioned property :—All persons having any claim against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuages and buildings standing thereon situate near Nesbit Lane, in Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 13, an New No. A-16236, old Survey No. 568, and New Survey No. 3613, and in the Books of the Municipality under Ward E Nos. 6114 and 6117, Street No. 1 and 4, containing by admeasurement 2983 square yards and bounded on the North by the said Nesbit Lane, on the South partly by the property of Cooverbai, daughter of Cursetbai Hormusjee Wadia and partly by the property of Framji Cawasji Banaji, on the East partly by the said property of Framji Cawasji Banaji and partly by the property of Ellias David Sassoon, and on the West by the property of the said Hormusjee Muncherjee Wadia, and which premises are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenants.—Dated this 6th day of March, 1897.

JEHANGIR AND SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY. —TAILORS, BREECHES— —MAKERS, SHIRT— —MAKERS, OUTFITTERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 15th day of March 1897, for the execution of annual repairs to Buildings and Petty works and for the supply of labour and materials during the year 1897-98.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Re. 1 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to Rs. 4,000 will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 6th March, 1897.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS.
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of Mr. C. H. Slater, consisting of sofas, cushion chairs and easy chairs, sideboard, dining table, whatnot, cabinets, clothes and gown presses, single and double cots, Hinks' lamps, glassware, crockery and table ornaments.

5 English-made single and double door iron safes by Tritton and Co.

1 mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmeyer and Soehne.

1 Jubulpore single pole tent, 14 by 13, with chicks and salitas.

1 Jubulpore Swiss Cottage tent, 12 by 12, with chicks and salitas.

3 rowties.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand light victoria.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand officer shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 40, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome substantial made teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, a handsome ebonised square pianoforte and best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps, by Hinks and Ditmar, Brussels carpets, saddle lawn mowing machine plants etc., the property of Lt. Col. THAT HER.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sea View, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, Hinks' and Ditmars' lamps, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of MARTIN COHEN, Esq.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the valuable and handsome substantial teak and blackwood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, platedware, kerosene table hanging and wall lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, incandescent-oil table and wall lamps, engravings, fancy table ornaments, etc., the property of F. FARLOW, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th March, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Co., Ld., the mortgagors, the following valuable vacant piece of land :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the west side of Nepean Sea Road, containing by admeasurement 16,196 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the said Road, on the south partly by the property of the representative of Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Vacha-Ghandi, deceased, and partly by the seashore, on the west by the seashore, and on the north by the property described in the will of Framjee Cowasjee Marker as the northern portion of the testator's Nepean Sea Road property, which said piece of land forms part of that numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Survey No. 48, new Survey No. 7141.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SWISS STORES.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Singer and Co., a large quantity of Swiss and French oilmanstores, consisting of very old and superior cherry, peach, apricot, champagne and other brandy, wines, clarets, liqueurs, perfumery, syrup, toilette water, chocolate, soaps, hair brushes, combs, cocoa, cigars and cigarettes, salt, mother o'pearl ornaments, fittings and furniture, show cases, iron fireproof safe, gold and silver jewellery, corks and capsules, cheese, ham, a collection of postage stamps, etc., etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, valuable furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, pictures, piano, horses, carriages, etc., the property of Surgeon-Colonel D. HUGHES.

Catalogues will be published four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th March, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE, OILMANSTORES, SARDINES, BISCUITS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, CUPBOARDS, &c., &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and In re Abdul Latiff Hajee Seedick, Cutchi Memon, traded as A.H. Seedick, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th March, 1897, at 2 p.m., at No. 173, Chukla Street, Jackeria Musjid (opposite to Jooma Succoo's old shop), from Lot No. 163.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 8th March, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT OONDERIA STREET OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 4 p.m. by order of the mortgagee, Mariambibi, daughter of Shaik Mahomed Jalgokar, and wife of Ebrahim Saheb Walway, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Asmabi, wife of Shaik Ally bin Shaik Hoosain, and mother and guardian of Mahomed Hoosain, bin Shaik Ally, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at New Town, on the western side of Oonderia Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and their tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1357, new No. 8517, old Survey No. 2183 and new Survey No. 3953, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 33, then under No. 31, and now under Street Nos. 121, 123, and E Ward No. 291, containing by admeasurement 74 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the east by a sweepers' passage, on the west by Oonderia Street aforesaid, on the north by the house of Ramjee Bungalee, and on the south by the house of Shaik Edroos bin Shaik Hoosain.

Terms of sale—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, as follows :—

On account of the concerned—
1 lot brown calf skin.
400 feet camel hair belting, 3½ inches.
600 feet do. do. 4 inches.
400 feet do. do. 4½ inches.
2 sets ginning machine.
A remaining lot of the Midland Safe Co.'s of Birmingham fire and burglar proof safes, 24 in, 26 in, 28 in; and 30 inches.
22 casks Hungarian flour.
50 cases Italian Lactean Flour (for invalids).
8 cases gilt mouldings, ½ inch.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Nooraly Pardhan.
4 cases crystal drops.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Amed Haji Hasam—
1 case Joseph Rodgers and Co.'s Cutlery.
On account of the concerned—
100 cases Portland cement.
6 do. boots and shoes superior blacking, No. 2.
8 do. do. do. do. No. 3.
4 do. do. do. do. No. 4.
3 do. Japanese lacquered goods, containing pannels and fancy boxes.
6 patent knife cleevers.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

CYCLES! CYCLES! CYCLES!

A consignment just received from Messrs. S. Goodby and Sons of Wolverhampton.

They are of the latest and best, design and finish. Detachable brake, ball bearing throughout, fitted with the patent Dunlop-Welch, pnuematic tyre.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th March, 1897.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, at 12 noon, on the 22nd March, 1897, for the FEED for two years of the Horses belonging to the General Post Office.

2. Tenderers should specify the Rate per month for each Horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose Tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the Contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

5. The conditions of the Contract Deed, and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P.M.

W. MERRETT,
Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay, General Post Office, March 1, 1897.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
DADAR, BOMBAY.

FOR the use of the Residents of Bombay, its Suburbs, Poona and all Parts of India.

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DAILY.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS:

British Medical Journal	Saturday Review
Catholic Times	Sporting and Dramatic News
Catholic Fireside	St. James's Budget
Graphic	Tablet (Catholic)
Home News	Tit Bits
Illustrated London News	Times (London)
Lancet	Truth
Overland Mail	Vanity Fair
Punch	World

MONTHLY MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

Cassell's Family Magazine	Macmillan's Magazine
Chambers' Journal	Month (Catholic)
Contemporary Review	National Review
Cornhill Magazine	Nineteenth Century
Family Herald	Practitioner
Fortnightly Review	Review of Reviews
Harper's Magazine	Strand Magazine
Lamp (Catholic)	Temple Bar
Leisure Hour	Young Ladies' Journal

TERMS.

Monthly .... Rs. 4. Quarterly .... Rs. 11.

A Subscriber will be entitled, on a Monthly Subscription, to receive for perusal at his Residence through the Library messengers :—

(1) DAILY.—The "Bombay Gazette," as soon as issued from the Press.

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A Subscriber can be a morning or evening reader, and fix himself the time of the delivery of the "Bombay Gazette" at his residence, to suit his convenience, and select any six Weeklies and four Magazines or Reviews from the above list according to his taste.

If Local Resident is already a DIRECT Subscriber to the "Bombay Gazette" he can subscribe to the Library for Home Newspapers and Magazines only.

Intending Subscribers will kindly apply to the LIBRARIAN for further particulars, and a list of Papers and Magazines or Reviews selected by them must always accompany the application.

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A Subscriber can be supplied with a copy of the Daily Edition of the "Bombay Gazette," on Second Day of issue, by post on Monthly or Quarterly Subscriptions.

The Weekly Newspapers and Monthly Magazines and Reviews can be supplied First-hand, Second-hand or Third-hand, according to the wish of a Subscriber, on Monthly or Quarterly Subscriptions.

The Papers and Magazines and Reviews subscribed for by a Subscriber will become his property.

Any number of Subscribers will be served as the supply of the "Bombay Gazette," Weekly Newspapers and Monthly Magazines and Reviews will be increased according to demand.

The Rates of Subscription will be quoted by the Librarian, on receipt of the application containing the List of Papers and Magazines wanted.

Monthly Subscriptions will be reckoned from the 1st of each month, and quarterly, from 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

If a Subscriber should require Papers and Magazines, which are not included in the above List, they can be supplied First-hand on Quarterly subscriptions.

N. B.—Local and Up-country Intending Subscribers will only be registered on receipt of Subscriptions, as the Local and Home Supplies and Postage Stamps are to be paid for in advance.

All Letters and Remittances should be addressed to the LIBRARIAN, Cosmopolitan Circulating Library, Dadar, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are :—

(1) The detention at Wadi of *all* Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any food-grains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt.,
Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).

Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to announce to his Medical Friends and Constituents, that he has NO CONNECTION whatsoever with ANANDRAO LUXUMON NAIR (a late Clerk, Government Telegraph Department, Bombay), trading as N. Powell and Co., Byculla.

Therefore to avoid letters, orders, etc., going a-tray, they should be ADDRESSED to V. J. POWELL and Co., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

V. G. NAIDU.

March 3rd, 1897.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

Size 14 in. by 18 in.

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS, Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"LINSEED COMPOUND", Trade Mark of KAY' COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND", a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERT (Champion), 1896.

KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, etc.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twines KAY BROTHERS, LTD., Stockport, England.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at Office the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOW READY.

THE

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OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

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A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE :
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) .... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST .... „ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. — GORDHUNDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February. 1897.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or cases therefor wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL(fully paid)Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

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CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

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WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................................$,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water, 1-35m., 2-17a. Low water, 7-38m., 7-52a.
Adjourned First Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. Literary Society, Lecture on the "X" Rays, by Mr. T. Stephenson, 8-45 p.m.
P. and O. s.s. Ganges, with English mails of the 19th ult., due to arrive at 8 a.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Godaveri entered the dock on Friday, and the steamers Safari and Bezwada, on Saturday; the steamer Falkland, left it on Friday, and the steamer Clan Cameron, on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Muttra and Dwarka entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Clydesdale, left in on Friday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow (Tuesday).

FAMINE RELIEF.—The Rev. H. E. Barrell, of the Baptist Church, Byculla, recently received the sum of £142 sterling, from a few personal friends in Spalding, Lincolnshire, for distribution to sufferers by the famine. Mr. Barrell has distributed the amount through the medium of various mission agencies in the mofussil.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Dhunjibhoy Dorabji Gilder, residing in the Bazaar Gate Street, has reported to the police that during his temporary absence from home, his room was entered, and property consisting of wearing apparel, cash, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 248, was stolen from the cupboard.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A coroner's inquiry was held on Saturday, at the Tank Bunder Cemetery, on view of the body of a Hindu girl, named Bayabai, aged seven years, residing with her mother, at Ghorupdeo Road. About 8 o'clock, on Thursday night, deceased was sitting down near the fire place in her house, warming herself, when her saree caught fire and she was burnt on her thighs. She was treated at home by the mother, who applied some household remedies to the burns. The girl, however, grew worse, and died on Friday evening. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE OF THEFT.—Anroopa, a woman, residing at Kandawady Road, reported to the police, on Friday last, that about a fortnight ago, she locked the door of her room and went to live in Sadasiv Lane. On her returning home on Friday morning, she found the lock on the door intact and she entered the room. On opening the wooden box, the lock of which was also intact, she discovered gold and silver ornaments, and cash of the collective value of Rs. 406, stolen therefrom. The stolen property belongs to complainant's daughter-in-law, who now resides at Poona, and it was given in complainant's charge for safe custody. There was nothing to show that the room had been entered by an outsider.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Eusebius Ferreira died of Bright's disease on Saturday, at the ripe age of 74 years, at his residence, Gorai, in Salsette. Descended from the well-known family of Ferreira's, originally from Manori, and born of parents at one time in well-to-do circumstances. The late Mr. Ferreira, when an young man, was, by an adverse turn of fortune, thrown on the world penniless. By dint of perseverance, diligence, and business capacity, writes a correspondent, he worked his way and rose into importance. In his own village he was a commanding figure, and in the parish of Culvem he held the responsible post of *Fabriqueiro* from the creation of that parish until his death.

SUICIDE BECAUSE ACCUSED OF THEFT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Shunker Gowrapa, aged twenty years, residing with his brother Yenkutta, at the sixth Lane, Kamatipoora. On Friday afternoon, deceased had a quarrel with his brother in consequence of the latter having accused him of stealing Rs. 3. The accusation touched deceased to the very quick, and he on the same evening went to a licensed opium vendor's shop, and having purchased three-fourths of a tola of opium, swallowed the dose. As a result of this, he was found unconscious in his room on the same night, and was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

FIRE AT BANSDA.—The other day, writes a correspondent, a fire broke out in the bazaar of Bansda. Ten houses were burnt, of which five were Darbari houses, and the remaining belonged to people. On account of the high wind the fire caught the houses very swiftly. It would have assumed a fearful form, but the brickwall of the Darbari houses resisted it and Khan Bahadur Hormasji Adarji Patel, the Dewan, and Khan Saheb Hormasji Byramji, the Chief Medical officer, and others, at once climbed up the roof of the neighbouring house which belonged to Sheth Sorabji Maneckji Cavasji of Damaun, poured water on it in great quantities and saved the house. The whole town was in danger, but was saved by the indefatigable labour of the people, and the supervision of the Maharaja, H. H. the Maharaja Saheb was pleased to provide with food, clothing, and houses to those persons who sustained loss on account of the fire.

AHMEDABAD-GUJERAT COLLEGE.—A meeting of the Principal, the Professors and the students was held, the other day, in the college (which was removed to the new building on the 15th ultimo), in honour of the retiring District and Sessions Judge, Mr MacCorkell, of this city. The Collector, Mr. Gibb, accompanied him to the meeting. The Principal Mr Davis, in addressing Mr. MacCorkell, said the reason why we have met to day is to bid farewell to Mr. MacCorkell, and to wish that his future career may be prosperous. He was an active member of the College Board, and what was more, he was the Vice-President of the same for some time. The occasion was auspicious in every way. He was glad Mr. MacCorkell had visited the college in the new premises though they met him for the last time. Mr. MacCorkell congratulated the college on the increase in the number of the students this year which could only be accounted for the hard labour of the Principal, the professors, and the students, and hoped the increase be continued year by year, and it might be their pleasure to see that in course of time another very large building would be required. As he was retiring for good to England, as parting advice, he urged the students to aim at acquiring the noble qualities they were capable of. Professors Daruwala and Dhruva also addressed the meeting, observing that Mr. MacCorkell was an upright and a conscientious judge, and by the loss of his sympathy with the natives the city would suffer. He had taken an active part in the business of the board and the fact that he awarded two prizes out of his own pocket to the two students coming high in the composition in the P. E. class, showed his love for the college. Mr. Gibb, the President of the Board, further made some remarks before the meeting dispersed with cheers.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

YACHT'S RACE.

THE following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 4 p.m., on Saturday.

Name of Boats.	H'cap. M's	Entered by	Time of Arrival H.	M's.	Sds.
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	5	11	31
Kismet	2·18	Mr W P Symonds	5	14	24
Nanta	4·35	Mr C T R Scovell	5	15	32
Melody	5·30	Capt S J Chamier, R A.	5	17	41
Eileen	9·10	Lt R St J Gillespie, R E	5	22	52
Red Rose	6·25	Capt J Hext, R N	5	25	30
Mannikin	12·23	Lt W L Carey, R A	Did not finish		

Course No. 1—1st prize won by Melody; 2nd prize won by Eileen.

SHIPS' BOATS' STARTED AT 3-45 P.M.

Dockyard Cutter	Scr	Mr A Monk	5	18	27
Magdala's Cutter	3·40	Lt L H Richardson RN	5	25	33
Mayo's Cutter	3·40	Lt E C Larcombe, RIM	5	26	16
Afghan's Gig	18·15	Comdr R Barton	5	32	33

Course No. 2—1st prize won by Nanta and Dockyard Cutter; 2nd prize won by Turquoise and Magdala's Cutter.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander T. G. R. Finny, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, from Rangoon via Calicut, with the following details:—Lieut Bridges, 21 men, 1 woman, and 3 children, S. Stafford Regt; Lieut Adutt, 1 man, 1 woman and 1 child, Ordnance Dept.; Lieut. Kent, and 2 men; Northampton Regiment; 7 men, 1 wowan, Royal Artillery, 2 men, 19th Hussars; 4 men, Royal Scots; 11 men, 3 women, and 6 children, Suffolk Regt; 1 man, Cheshire Regt.; 5 men, 1 woman, Dorset Regt.; 3 men, Welsh Regt.; 13 men, E. Lancashire Regt; 7 men, 1 woman, R. Fus.; 1 woman, and 2 children, bomt. Dept. During the voyage she experienced fine weather, slight westerly swell, and north-west and north-north west-winds.

THE LATE FIRE AT THE COWASJI PATEL TANK ROAD.

THE damage caused by the destruction of the bungalow and its furniture by fire, on Thursday midnight, at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, is roughly estimated at about three lakhs of rupees. The "Jagdeshwar" Printing Press, which occupied the ground floor, has been insured with the Royal Insurance Company for one lakh and six thousand rupees, and the bungalow for Rs. 65,000.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the proposed transfer of the office of Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Command, from Calcutta to Naini Tal.

MR. R. B. MCCABE, Inspector-General of Police and Jails, Assam, who has completed that successful little expedition against the Apatanagas, has arrived in Calcutta.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER, 7th Bengal Cavalry, at present temporarily employed at Ahmednagar Remount Depot, has been nominated to officiate as Superintendent of the Presidency Remount Depot, pending the appointment of a permanent successor to Colonel Hunt.

WE regret to record the death, from sudden failure of the heart's action, of Mr. Kemble, a European horse trainer, at his residence "Stone Bridge," Bangalore, at the early age of 32. A month ago, Mr. Kemble had a sunstroke, and since then the action of his heart had been very weak. The late Mr. Kemble had been a trainer for about seven years, having previously been a jockey. He had in his training about fifteen horses, belonging to Major Kincaid-Smith and Captain Hoare, of the 4th Hussars, Major Dickenson, Surgeon-Major Armstrong, Mr. Irwin, and other gentlemen.

Two lakhs and twenty-one thousand rupees is a very handsome contribution from one person for the securing of a pure water-supply. That is the sum which the Maharani Surnomoyee, C. I., of Kasimbazar, is prepared to pay for the supplying of Berhampur with filtered water. A scheme has been drawn up for pumping water from the river Bhagirathi into settling tanks for filtration and then for distribution at certain hours. It was not possible for the Municipality to carry out the scheme, and it would never have been realised had not the Maharani stepped forward and offered to defray the whole cost, provided the estimate was kept within the amount named. The estimate has practically been kept within that sum, and the scheme will be proceeded with at once. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal takes opportunity of thanking the Maharani for yet another manifestation of her public spirit and generosity.

AT the urgent instance of the Simla Municipality, which has been greatly exercised by the number of recent arrivals from down country, over whom it has no powers, Simla not being one of the places of inspection under the Act, the Punjab Government have appointed a Native Assistant Surgeon to Kalka as inspecting officer there. The appointment was a necessary precaution if Simla is to be kept safe from infection, and a great deal may yet depend on the zeal and vigilance of this officer.

THE semi-finals for the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament afforded an exciting exhibition of the game, the four teams doing all they knew to win. As was anticipated, the ever-victorious Durhams succeeded in beating the 11th Hussars, by the comfortable margin of two goals—the scores being Durhams 6 goals and 4 subsidiaries; 11th Hussars, 4 goals and 2 subsidiaries. It was, however, only towards the close of a hotly contested game that the superior combination of the Durhams and their perfect ponies told, and the Hussars played with great pluck right to the end. The second match between the 4th Dragoons and the 16th Lancers was also keenly fought out. In the end the Lancers won, and will meet the Durhams in the final—a struggle, one would give much to see.

JUDGMENT was delivered on Wednesday by the Calcutta High Court in the Howrah small-pox case, wherein the Magistrate sentenced a Mrs. Caboon to three days' imprisonment for refusing to obey an order under which her daughter was directed to be removed to the small-pox hospital. Justices Ghose and Gordon held that the conviction could not be upheld, as they were unaware under what authority the Magistrate issued orders for the compulsory removal of the girl from the private residence of her mother. It would thus appear that previously to the passing of the Epidemic Diseases Act local authorities had really no power to order persons suffering from small-pox or other infectious diseases to be removed to hospitals, excepting in some areas where Municipal Acts gave them legal authority.

AT the annual meeting of the Dufferin Fund in Calcutta, on the 12th instant, Mr. Chalmers will present and move the adoption of the report, which will be seconded by Mr. Sayani, and spoken to by Mr. Rees. The vote of thanks to the Viceroy for presiding will be moved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and seconded by Mr. Bhuskute.

IN order that the Ghaggar Irrigation project in the South-West Punjab may be pushed forward to completion, the construction of the headworks has now been sanctioned, the improvement in the channel of the river having been in progress for some time past as famine relief-work.

THE latest reports from the Persian Gulf do not show that the plague has spread northwards up the coast from Karachi. The rapid approach of the hot weather may tend to check the progress of the disease, but it is too early yet to conclude that Persia will escape altogether.

AT the last meeting of the Committee of the Punjab-Bengal Army Football Association, a proposal was made that, if the expense should prove to be within the means of the Association, a miniature of the P. B. A. F. A. Cup in silver should be given to the winning team as their absolute property.

AT a crowded meeting of loyal citizens of Agra, Lalla Chunni Lal, banker, in the chair, an influential committee was formed to draw up a proposal as to how the Queen's reign should be commemorated.

MR. R. MACLEOD, Legal Remembrancer in the N.-W. P., goes on furlough at the beginning of next month: Mr. J. E. Gill taking up the duties of the post.

THE Indian Reliefs for the season 1897-98 are now under consideration by the Government of India, and will probably be published before the end of this month.

ACCORDING to the letter of the Statute Sir Owen retired from the India Council a few months before he was entitled to this allowance; but the Lords of the Treasury think, on consideration, that "(1) public faith is pledged to the grant to Sir O. T. Burne of a pension calculated in the manner proposed; and (2) section 12 of the Act of 1859 applies on the equitable construction to the case." In other words, in Sir Owen Burne's case, the Lords of the Treasury lay down the principle that a contract of service is to be interpreted not literally, but equitably, and that "public faith" is pledged in the matter.

AT a meeting of the Indian Polo Association, which was numerously attended, the following proposals were put to the vote and adopted:—(1) Chukkers to be of five instead of eight minutes' duration without stoppages, but the actual time the ball is out of play to be deducted, and if a goal is made one minute to be allowed. (2) The Hurlingham rule of offside to be substitute in place of the present I. P. A. rule. (3) The height of ponies to remain 13-3, but racing certificates 13-2½ to be accepted. The proposal to hold the Indian Championship during the next Civil Service Cup meeting at Lucknow is to be further discussed and decided upon by Saturday by the committee appointed for the purpose.

UNDER the revised rules of the Revenue Department, with reference to the conveyance of salt, both by boat and rail, it is notified that all salt must be in bags; that lighters used for river traffic must be provided with hatches which are capable of being securely fastened down, and that they must be, in the opinion of a preventive officer, in a serviceable condition. Further, that each salt vessel shall carry a special pass under the signature of the Collector of Customs or one of his officers, covering the consignment of salt. Upon arrival at its destination, the Customs will supervise the transit of the salt to the warehouse, and finally the bunder has to defray all cost to Government of establishment.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

COMPETITION BETWEEN VALID PAROL AND REGISTERED MORTGAGE.

VOHORA REMAT RIM vs. HARILAL JEKISAN.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. S. L. Batchelor, Joint Judge of Ahmedabad, in appeal No. 372 of 1894. Mr. G. K. Parekh appeared for the appellant and original defendant Remat; and Mr. G. M. Tripathi appeared for the respondent and original plaintiff Harilal. A mortgage effected in 1884 by oral agreement is valid and binding, as there was no law then in force which required that a mortgage should be effected by a written instrument only. A registered mortgage with notice of a prior valid parol mortgage is not entitled to preference.

In 1884, Aliji passed a Khata to plaintiff, and as security for the debt, deposited with the latter a mortgage bond which had been passed to him by a third person. Subsequently, Aliji sub-mortgaged the property mentioned in that mortgage bond to Remat under a registered deed. In 1887 the Khata was renewed, and in 1893, plaintiff sued to recover the money due on it by sale of Aliji's mortgage rights. Remat contended *inter alia* that he was a mortgagee with possession, without notice of the prior mortgage in plaintiff's favour by deposit of the mortgage bond. The lower appellate Court confirmed the decree of the first court awarding the claim, holding that Aliji's deposit of his mortgage deed with the plaintiff amounted to an equitable mortgage, and that Remat had notice of the incumbrance. From this decision Remat appealed to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving his decision, said: The Courts below find that some time in November 1884 there was a mortgage to the respondent by the mortgagee of his rights under a mortgage deed effected by oral agreement—a transaction which they call a san mortgage—and that the mortgage deed was deposited with the respondent in pursuance of that agreement. As there was no law then in force, which required that a mortgage should be effected by a written instrument only, this parol mortgage is valid and binding. The question of equitable mortgage does not arise. The Courts also find that the appellant had not of this parol mortgage and that his document of the 1the January 1887 was then made and registered with 8th fraudulent intention of defeating the prior claim of the respondent. As the appellant had notice, registration will not avail to give him any preference. The decree is confirmed with costs.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving his judgment, said: The contest in this case is between the relative right of two sub-mortgagees, the appellant claiming under a registered sub mortgage bond executed in his favour by the deceased Aliji (who was a mortgagee of the house under a mortgage bond of 1875), and the respondent claiming to be sub-mortgagee under an oral contract entered into with the same Aliji who deposited the mortgage bond in his name on 13th November 1887 as security for a loan of Rs. 420. Both the lower Courts have held that appellant had constructive notice of respondent's equitable sub-mortgage, and that the respondent was therefore entitled to have the mortgage rights of the deceased Aliji sold in satisfaction of the debt, if Aliji's heirs failed to make payment. The appellant's pleader raised two objections to the decree on the ground, (1) that equitable mortgages were of no force outside the Presidency Town, and (2) that the appellants sub-mortgage bond, being registered, ought to prevail over the parol contract represented by the equitable sub-mortgage. Taking up the question of registration first, it is plain that if the equitable sub-mortgage creates a valid charge, Section 48 of the Registration Act would confer no priority to the registered sub-mortgage over the prior parol transaction of which the appellant had constructive notice. The equitable sub-mortgage is a complete act by itself, and not an executory agreement, and Section 48 of the Registration Act does not apply to such a transaction, and the sub-mortgagee under the registered bond can claim no priority—Coggan vs. Pogose (I. L. R., 11 Cal., p. 158.) Dayal vs. Jivraj (I. L. R., 1 Bom, p. 237.) Makandas vs. Shankardas (12 B. H. C. R., p. 241.) The parol mortgage avails against all persons who are not purchasers for value and without notice, and it lies on him who seeks to defeat the prior equitable charge to prove that he purchased without notice.

Mr. Gokuldas, the appellant's pleader, indeed urged that both the lower Courts had found that his client had no express notice. This contention is not strictly accurate. The Court of first instance found that the appellant's submortgage was avowedly effected with the fraudulent intention of defeating respondent's equitable claim. The lower Court of appeal has substantially taken the same view, for it has held that "there was more than sufficient evidence to show that appellant's incuriousness was designed to avoid notice." "Notice" as defined in Section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act, which merely declares the old law on the subject, includes not only express notice but cases of wilful abstention from inquiry or search or gross negligence, but for which information would have been obtained. So far, therefore, as these equities are concerned, it is quite clear that the appellant has no leg to stand on and his whole case must rest on the contention that equitable mortgage have no place between parties residing outside the Presidency Town; and, therefore, the respondent obtained no legal rights by the deposit of the mortgage bond with him by Aliji. It is no doubt true that there are not among the printed reports any cases in which an equitable mortgage by the deposit of title-deeds was recognized as between parties residing outside the Presidency Town. Persons residing in the Presidency Towns have been allowed to have the right of creating equitable mortgages in regard to property outside the limits of these towns, and such mortgages have been duly enforced. This last point was expressly ruled by their lordships of the Privy Council in the case of Varden Seth vs. Luckpathy Royjee (9 M. I. A. p. 303) which arose in the Madras Presidency, and that ruling was followed by the Allahabad High Court in Madhodas vs. Ramkishen (I. L. R., 14 All, 238,) and by this Court in Jaitha Bhima vs. Haji Abdul Vyad (I. L. R. 10 Bom., 634.) and Manekji vs. Rustomji (I. L. R., 14 Bom., 269 See also M. Pogose vs. The Bank of Bengal (I. L. R., 3 Cal., p. 174.) Kedarnath Dutt vs. Sham Lall (I. L. R. 11 Bom., p. 405; 20 W. R.) Palamappa vs. Lakshmanan (I.L.R., 16 Mad., 429.) Oo Noung vs. Moung Htoon Oo (I.L.R., 13 Cal., p. 322.) Ibrahim vs W. D. Cruickshank (7. B. L. R., 653 as bearing on the subject of equitable mortgages generally. All theses cases relate to transactions which took place within the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Rangoon. In the Transfer of Property Act this state of things was recognized in the enactment of the *proviso* to Section 59, which made it obligatory that instrument of mortgage for sums exceedig Rs. 100 must be in writing. It is plain, however, that the Transfer to Property Act which came into force in this Presidency only in 1183, has no application to the present case in which the equitable mortgage was created in 1887. The judgment of their lordships of the Privy Council in the case noted above recognized this principle of equitable mortgages as one which was of general application by reason of its being in accordance with good concience, equity and justice. In the present case the deposit of the mortgage bond took place simultaneously with the borrowing of the loan by way of security for the loan, and the transaction, therefore, created a charge which can be enforced by the sale of the property. A charge is no doubt distinguishable from a mortgage, but in so far as the power of sale is concerned, there is no difference. If not as a mortgage, then as a charge, the respondent is entitled to the right of priority, which the decisions of the lower Court have awarded toit. We accordingly see no reason to interfere with the decrees of the lower Courts We reject the appeal and confirm the decree.

A REMARKABLE DECISION REVERSED.

IN the High Court, Allahabad, on Wednesday the Chief Justice (Sir John Edge) and Mr. Justice Blair decided the appeal brought by one Nekla against the sentence of transportation for life passed upon him by the Sessions Judge of Agra. The appellant resided at Mahaiya Zamatpur, in the Thana of Sirsaganj, and the charge against him was one of dacoity.

Their Lordships having examined the documents, Mr. Justice Blair inquired of the Public Prosecutor (Mr. Chamier) if the documents contained the whole of the evidence.

Mr. Chamier: Yes. One man swears it was a man of this name and village who committed the dacoity, and two men swear that the appellant is the only man of that name in the village. The first man swore that the appellant was not the man he meant.

Mr. Justice Blair:—That is not enough. A man swears that a man named Jones of a particular village has committed an offence, and two others swear that this is the only Jones in the village. But as the man swears this is not the Jones he means, there is no evidence against him. Mr. Chamier: It is curious that the Judge should have acted upon this evidence, for he has already acquitted two others. The Chief Justice said: Nekla has been sentenced to transportation for life for an offence punishable under Section 395, I. P. C. There is no doubt that a daring dacoity was committed, but there is no evidence to connect this appellant with this dacoity. One witness swears the dacoity was committed by a man named Nekla of a particular village, and two witnesses were called from that village who say the appellant was the only man of that name in the village. However, the man who swore that a man named Nekla of this particular village was leader of the dacoity also swears that the appellant is not the man to whom he referred. There is consequently no evidence to support this conviction. We set aside the sentence, acquit Nekla of the charge, and direct his immediate release.

A HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

IN connection with the last prize-distribution at the Byculla Schools, the following history of the schools and of the Bombay Education Society, from the earliest times, will be found interesting:—The Rev. Richard Cobbe, the Chaplain, who was instrumental in building the St. Thomas' Cathedral at Bombay by public subscriptions, but on carrying on his beneficent work still further, went about collecting subscriptions for establishing a "Charity School," in connection with his church, for teaching the poor children and instructing them in the principles of the Christian religion. He succeeded well, and received both encouragement and assistance from the London Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. A school was started in 1719, and a small number of orphans were maintained at the expense of the charity. The capital of the fund was lodged with the successive Governors of Bombay, who allowed interest on it. But, on the death of the Governor Thomas Hodges (1772), his executors paid into the Government Treasury the balance of the fund Rs. 20,223-3-16. This, however, kept diminishing as the expenses exceeded the interest, and no new subscriptions were added, so that on the 30th April, 1788, the credit was standing at Rs. 3,194-0-72. At the time, twelve boys were maintained on the funds. The managers of the funds were the Senior Chaplain the Church Warden, and the Comptroller, who hit upon an expedient to recoup their empty coffers without much trouble, and applied to Government to amalgamate with the School Fund another fund on their books, styled "Church Fund," which had accummulated by charitable donations for the purpose of relieving and maintaining decayed and indigent persons. Thus the School Fund was enriched to the amount of nearly half-a-lakh of rupees. The Government was pressed, from time to time, to call in fresh subscriptions, and enlarge the scope of the charity on the lines of the "Military Male Orphan Asylum," established at Madras, but in vain. The funds, again, showed a decline, and the managers decided in 1797 to curtail their expenses by reducing the number of boarders to ten. In 1806, the balance in the treasury stood at Rs. 13,422, which was reported to have completely exhausted in 1812. This was brought about by an irregularity in charging the School Funds with the pay of the organist and pensions to old servants of the church. This irregularity, though brought to the notice of Government, was not mended, but they continued to discharge the expenses of the ten boarders. The school-house, which was situated opposite St. Thomas' Cathedral, was a bequest to the charity by a Mr. Stackhouse. Latterly, it was kept in repairs at the expense of Government, but it was soon in a ruinous condition, and reported in 1813 to be unfit for residence in the rains, and incapable of effectual repairs. Government rented a building in the Fort for Rs. 50 per month.

When this school was taken over and absorbed in the Bombay Education Society's School, a statement was made that the School Fund was indebted to Government in the sum of Rs. 29,952-3-3, including Rs. 6,388 for interest, which was very liberally ordered to be written off. Thus the first charity school existed just a century ago with a chequered career. In 1815, public attention was called to the subject of the education of the poor in a letter by Mr. William Erskine, a distinguished member of Government, to the Bombay Bible Society, which made some stir among the European residents of the time; and steps were taken to call a public meeting at the Cathedral, which met on 29th January, 1815, after morning prayers, at which an eloquent and impressive sermon was preached by Archdeacon Barnes, the first Archdeacon of Bombay. The Archdeacon, who proved himself the leading spirit of the age, presided, and resolution were unanimously affirmed, declaring that the early education of children is of primary importance in the civilization and moral improvement of nations, and that it is a dictate of duty as well as sound policy on the part of the European society of the place to contribute its aid towards the benvolent object of rearing the children of their countrymen in pious attachment to the principles of Christianity, and implanting in their minds such other knowledge as may render them useful members of the community." Influenced by these noble sentiments, the meeting formed itself into a "Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor within the Government of Bombay," now popularly known as the "Bombay Education Society." A subscription list was opened, and most liberally responded to, Rs. 6,000 being subscribed on the spot, which was augmented before the end of the year by contributions from all parts of the Presidency to the handsome sum of Rs. 28,520.

The Society undertook and propitiated the work of education in a most extended and liberal foundation. They started schools both for boys and girls in Bombay, and the chief towns in Moffusils, viz.:—Thana, Matoonga, Broach, Surat, &c., supervised the regimental schools, and provided generally, not only for European children, but for Natives as well, who were admitted into all their schools until separate schools were provided for them, which was done by establishing native schools in the Fort, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c. This Society was the pioneer of education in the western presidency, and the parent of all later movements. Starting the Native Education Society in 1818, which afterwards developed into the Board Education, and succeeded by the Educational Department in its present form. A Native School Book Society was also formed for preparing Vernacular school tracts. The Society also helped in forming a Military Asylum under Government resolutions, which was started in 1821, under a Government guarantee. The Society had serious occasion in 1864 to fall back on Government guarantee, and consequently the Government in 1868 abrogated the Military Asylum rules, which have since become extinct. The Society helped the late Sir Henry Lawrence in founding the "Abu Lawrence Asylum," and for some years contributed to its expenses by making a capitation allowance. They also started an "Infant School" in Poona, in which about one hundred children were maintained until lately. At one time, the Society's three schools supported and educated about five hundred children, but later sanitary requirements compelled the directors to reduce the number. The Society's two schools in Bombay, known as the "Byculla Schools," maintain on an average about three hundred children of both sexes. Even at that early period the managers were quite alive to the benefits of early technical training, and as soon as the schools were well in hand, they took steps to teach several trades in the schools, and successively carried on most successfully and beneficially the art of sewing, shoe-making, bleaching, and ironing, book-binding, carpentering, lithographing, &c. As a result the Society's Press was established in 1848, to open out a good field for their wards in the several trades carried on in a well-equipped and efficient printing press.

MILITARY NEWS.

ON return from leave, Colonel T. R. Byng, I. S. C., is permitted to reside in India.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. W. SKINNER and Major W. A. Gale, R. E., are transferred to the Indian Establishment.

THE sanction of the Government of India has been accorded to an estimate amounting to Rs. 96,000 for the construction of a Roman Catholic Church at Quetta.

COLONEL N. F. FITZ., G. Chamberlain, Central India Horse, officiates as Deputy Adjutant-General at Army Head Quarters, while Colonel Money commands the Allahabad District.

VETERINARY-MAJOR B. L. GLOVER and Veterinary-Lieutenant J. D E. Holmes come out at once to this country to replace Veterinary Captain T. J. Short, Madras and Veterinary Lieutenant J. Loughlin, Bengal.

LIEUTENANT W. C. R. FARMAR, No. 18 Company Southern Division, R. A. has been appointed to be Supernumerary Subaltern, No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Lieutenant S. O. Boyd, R. A., posted to No. 2 Field Battery.

THE following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Surgeon-Major Hudson, 16th B. C., Surgeon-Captain White, M. D., 4th B. C., Captains Stewart, 10th B. C., and A. L. M. Turner, R. A. (Ordnance Department); Lieutenants Casserly, 21st Bombay Infantry; and Stewart, Corps of Guides.

THE Government of India have decided that a Volunteer officer of a cadet corps, nominated on account of his connection with a school or other institution from which the rank and file of the corps are drawn shall, on severing his connection with the school or institution, be required to resign his commission, and that this shall be a condition of his nomination.

THE following remain at home on extended leave;—Surgeon-Major Ferguson, 19th Bombay Infantry, two months; Captains Forth, 30th B. I., six months; Davis, 1st B. C. six months; Williams, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, six months; Wilmot, 4th M. C., four months; Tritton, 25th Bombay Infantry, six months; Mardall, 17th B. C., four months; Ker, 19th B. C., four months; Couran, 25th Bombay Infantry, four months; Lieutenants A. McIvor Campbell, 3rd P. C. six months; Lowry, 8th M. I., two months; Bolland, 16th B. I., five months; F. R. F. Boileau, R. E., four months.

THE following programme of the tour of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Punjab Forces is published:—Tuesday, 2nd March—Dep. Rawal Pindi; Arr. Jhelum. Wednesday, 3rd March—Dep. Jhelum; Arr. Rawal Pindi. Thursday, 4th March to Saturday, 6th March—Halt. Sunday, 7th March—Dep. Rawal Pindi; Arr. Nowshera; Dep. Nowshera; Arr. Mardan, Monday, 8th March—Dep. Mardan; Arr. Malakand; Tuesday, 9th March—Inspect Chakdara Post. Wednesday, 10th March—Dep. Malakand; Arr. Mardan, Thursday, 11th March, Friday, 12th March—Halt. Saturday, 13th March—Dep. Mardan; Arr. Nowshera; Dep. Nowshera; Arr. Rawal Pindi.

THE post of D. A. A. and Q. M. G., Malakand Brigade, will shortly fall vacant, as Major Twigg has to rejoin his regiment as second-in-command.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain R M Phillips, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, Moulmein, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Muttra, 2,985 tons, Captain A P Turner, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Moshtari, 1,110 tons, Captain A Clark, sailed on Saturday last, for Mauritius via Coconada, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain O R Mitchell, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Rangoon (22nd February), with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 407 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, cleared on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel and Mrs Loch, Mrs Hajee, Armour Sergeant Rollon and 65 deck.

THE s s Akbar, 1,441 tons, Captain G Baldwin, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Mauritius, (20th February), with a cargo of sugar and Mr and Mrs Stanley, and 32 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr H C Jossub.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain F Kiene, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Zanzibar (17th February), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Burn, and 168 deck. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoon on the African Coast. Two passengers died of natural causes. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on last Saturday morning, from Karachi (4th March), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Buchanan, Mrs Currie and two children, Captain and Mrs Le Mesurier, Mrs O Hara, Surgeon-Lieutant and Mrs Russell, Mr E W Widlake, Mr A L Harvey, Rev Father Jergon, Sister Olive, Mrs Manwell, Miss Shorrock, Mr Elliot, Conductor Bloss, Mrs Bloss and four children, Armour Sergeant Duffield, Mr and Mrs Miller, Mr and Mrs Baisly and two children, Mrs C Coutinho and two children, and 498 adults and 47 children deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Clan Cameron	1548	Barr	Cor-Coast	6-3	F Muir & Co
C	Horatio	2081	Croft	Antwerp & Hull		Do.
F	Kerbella	1983	Alexander	Delagoa Bay	17-3	M M & Co
H	Scharlachberger	1802	Meyer	Hamburg		Glade & Co
M	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister			B & P S N Co
N	Imaum	2703	Pemberthy	Liverpool	8-3	E Bates & Co
Q	Couriand	760	Milne	Delagoa Bay		D Abdoola & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Kaveri	553	Esmailjee	Bhownagar	6-3	Shepherd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	6-3	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Brittania	1969	Turner			W & A G & Co
2	Asia	2336	Laird	Liverpool	25-3	Do.
4	Bisagno	1499	Mancini	China	8-3	C Barboro
6	Mirzapore	2168	Jephson	China	18-3	P & O Co
7	Australia	2292	Tait	Not fixed		W & A G & Co
10	Manila	4210	Haddock	Calcutta	9-3	P & O Co
12	Mazagon	4600	Andrews	China		Do
14	Arab	2674	Wells	Genoa and Havre		K Nixon & Co
15	Cashmer	1635	Garrett			H C Joosub
16	Norwester	547	Neilson	Melbourne	30-3	O Ukell

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Agents.
Indravati	1053	Shepherd & Co
Godaveri	182	Do.

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	R. I. M. S. Clive	Finny	Rangoon via Calicut.
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, March 4.
	Safari s	Kiene	Zanzibar, Feb 17.
	Bezwada s	Mitchell	Rangoon, Feb 22.
	Muttra s	Turner	Rangoon, Feb 24.
	Akbar s	Baldwin	Mauritius, Feb 20.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Clan Cameron s	Barr	Vizagapatam.
	Caledonia s	Andrews	London.
	Moshtari s	Clark	Mauritius, &c.
7	Chilka s	Phillips	Rangoon, &c.

The steamer Kola, Captain Whitehead, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last for Karachi.

The steamer Dwarka, entered for loading on Saturday last for Karachi, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

India s, 4155, Briscoe	Mirzapore s, 2168, Jephson
Persepolis, 1027, Etiene	Peshawar s, 2202, Vibert
Asia s, 2337, Laird	Norwester bq, 547, Nelson
Britannia s, 1970, Turner	Courland s, 760, Milne
Imaum s, 270, Penberthy	Longships s, 2413, Millans
Horatio s, 2081, Croft	Manila s, 2711, Haddock
Scharlachberger s, 1810, Meyer	Afghan s, 1439, Barton (for sale)
Arab s, 2674, Wills	Empress s, 1875, Stewart
Australia s, 2221, Tait	Inglewood sp, 987, Taylor
Bisagno s, 1499, Mancini	St Mary's, 1939, Pierie
Mazagon s, 3280, Andrews	

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Assaye, Cave	H M S Magdala
H M S Ceylon, Channer	R I M S Mayo, Berry
H M Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge.	Dilwara (Hired Transport), Mann

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March.			
3	Commilla s	Brawning	Rangoon, Feb 23.
	Africa s	Watt	Moulmein, Feb 28.
	Malda s	Nash	Rangoon, Feb 28.
4	Nadir s	Elliot	Calcutta, Feb 5.

DEPARTURES.

March 3.—Steamers Ethiopia, City of Khios, Mombasa, Logician, Fultala and Vadala.
March 4.—Steamers Nawab, Chusan, Hispania and Argus.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Imaum s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Imaum s—1,017 cwt myrabollams, W Bucher; 1,000 cwt castorseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 818 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp; 28 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 165 bales cotton and 201 cwt mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.
Horatio s—375 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Scharlachberger s—2,01 cwt gingellyseed and 165 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 610 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp; 2,000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 3,999 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 103 cwt gum, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.
Arab s—1,430 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton and 1,031 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Horatio s—2,000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.
Australia s—660 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.
Australia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Bisagno s—5 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 12 cwt peacock feathers, N Meanee; 106 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Mirzapore s—265 cases opium, P and O Co.

FOR KOBE.
Mazagon s—800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.
Bisagno s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

681-96—Thakurdas D and C—Kara Damjee and another vs Nuzer Mahomed Futehally.
690-96—Bhaishunker and K—Nassarwanjee Dorabjee Bahadurjee vs Edmond Eyers.

Defended New Long Causes.

685-96—Pestonjee R and K—Hajrabai and another vs Tyeb Hajee Esa and others—Pestonjee R and K, and Ardeshir H and D.

Testamentary Suit.

24-96—K D Shroff—Alexander Williams vs Amina Khonem—J Peace.

Postponed Long Causes.

418-96—Mansuklal D and J—Vullubhdas Jamnadas and another vs Goculdas Shivjee—Chitnis M and M.
569-95—In person—Harrishunker Damodhur vs Syed Hooseinally bin Mir Rahimally Shamoodin and another—Dikshit and D.
16-96—Jehangir and S—Habimabai and another vs Cassum Hajee Sheriff and others—Framjee M and M.
12-96—Maganlal and R—Manilal Jamnadas vs Jamnadas Lalloobhoy and others—Edgelow and G. and Ardeshir H and D.
518-95—Janardhan and A—Heerjee Canjee vs Waljee Wardhman and another—Payne G and S.
584-93—Tyebjee D and C—Shaikally Fazually vs Nuzmoodin Jeewakhan—Pestonjee K and K.
337-96—Dikshit and D—Jankibai alias Banubai vs Sakharam Nilkant Lalil and others—Daphtary and F.
147-93—Framjee M and M—Chandoolal Khooshaljee vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadoor Crawford B and Co.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 4.

Montgomery, Major, Bo, 1st Grenadiers, on leave, from Peshin.

MARCH 5.

Cotes, Lt, 17th Bo I, on leave, from Bhuj.
Reilly, Lt Col, Bo, A C Genl, on duty, from Poona.
Dankins, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from Kamptee.

MARCH 6.

Wilkins, Capt, 14th Bo I, on leave, from Poona.
Candy, Major, Bo, 14th Bo I, on furlough, from Poona.
Atkins, Surgn Col, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Poona.
Hogg, Brig Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, on leave, from Deesa.
Tomkins, Lt, Punjab, 38th Do ras, on leave, from Nowshera.
Marshall, Major, Punjab, 37th Dogras, on leave, from Sialkote.
Gethin, Major, Bengal, 1st Manchester Regt, on leave, from Dinapore.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 5.

Middlemass, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Unattached, on duty, to Shahjahanpore.
Montgomery, Major, Bo, 1st Bo Grenadiers, on leave, to England.
Hefferman, Surgn Major, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Poona.
Skinner, Lt Col, Bo, R E, on duty to Poona.

MARCH 6.

Lomax, Major, Bengal, S Rifles, on leave, to England.
Gethin, Major, Bengal, 2nd Manchester, on leave, to England.
Candy, Major, 14th Bo I, on furlough, to England.
Atkins, Surgn C l, Bo, A M S, on leave, to England.
Hogg, Brig Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, on leave, to England.
Daskins, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.
Wilkins, Capt, Bo, 14th B I, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th March 1897.

1. Duties:—
Orderly Officer for the week—Lieut. Acworth; next for duty Lieut. Barrow.
Orderly Sergeants for the week—No 1 Company—Sergt. D. Pinder; next for duty Corpl. W. Henry. No. 2 Company—Sergt. W. F. Zurhorst; next for duty Corpl. R. Wood.
2. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhandarwada Revservoir, Mazagon, on Wednesday and Friday next at 7 a.m. sharp.
3. There will be Class firing at Coorla on Wednesday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.
4. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.—Gunner P. McCann.
5. Gr. W. M. Upton is transferred from No. 2 Company to No. 2 Sub-division No. 1 Company and granted leave until 12th instant from this date.
6. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company.

Monday at 8-45 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sub-divisions; Tuesday at 8-45 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sub-divisions; Wednesday at 8-45 p.m. Gatacre Cup drill; Thursday at 8-45 p.m. Nos. 1 and 4 Sub-divisions; Friday at 8-45 p.m. Nos. 2 and 3 Sub-divisions.

No. 2 Company.

Wednesday at 8-45 p.m. Gatacre Cup drill; Tuesday at 8-45 p.m. Nos. 2 and 3 Sub-divisions, at 9 p.m. Nos. 1 and 4 Sub-divisions; Thursday at 8 p.m. Nos. 2 and 3 Sub-divisions, at 9 p.m.; Nos. 1 and 4 Sub-divisions.

By order,
A. J. Peile, Lt, R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th March, 1897.

1. The Drills, &c. for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill.—To-day (Monday) the 8th instant at 6 p.m., on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters.
(2) There will be Company drill for B Company in the J. J. Hospital compound at 5 p.m. on Friday the 12th instant. All members are requested to attend.
(3) There will be drill for F Company at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road at 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 10th instant.
(4) Cyclist Section Drill in the Maidan in front of the Gymkhana:—On Tuesday, the 9th, Wednesday the 10th, Thursday, the 11th and Friday the 12th instant, at 5-30 p.m.
2. The class of instruction for Proficiency certificates will assemble at Head quarters at 6 p.m. to-day (Monday), the 8th instant. Members attending should bring their Rifles, &c. Dress—any.
3. The "Highland Cup" presented by C. E. Phillimore, Esq., will be fired for on the Coorla Range at 6-45 a.m. on Tuesday next the 9th instant.
Conditions—Open only to adult members with less than 5 years' service (Cadet service not to count.)
Distances—200 and 500 yards.
Positions—200 yards standing. 500 yards any Military.
No. of Shots—Seven, and one sighting shot at each distance.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are reminded that the season ends on the 31st instant, and that it is incumbent on all present in Bombay not on the sick list to become efficient by that date.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, March 4.)

Mr F A Slack, Secy, Board of Revenue is allowed furlough on medical certificate for twelve months, under article 340 a of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd March, 1897.

Mr E W Collin, Magte and Collr, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as Secy, Board of Revenue, during the absence on furlough, of Mr F A Slack, or until further orders.

Mr E H C Walsh, Junior Secy, Board of Revenue is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of the 23-Parganas dist during the absence on deputation of Mr E W Collin, or until further orders.

Mr Walsh is also appointed to act, until further orders in the second grade of Magtes and Collrs.

Mr Walsh is appointed to act temporarily as Secy, Board of Revenue in addition to his own duties as Junior Secy until relieved by Mr H Luson.

Mr H Luson, Depy Commr, Manbhum, is appointed to act as Junior Secy, Board of Revenue during the absence, on deputation, of Mr E H C Walsh, or until further orders.

Mr W E Gordon Leith, Offg Depy Supt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st Sept, 1896, vice Mr G C Kilby, retired.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY THE 6TH OF MARCH, 1897.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure in the North-West and Central Provinces, Berar, and at Indore, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, and Goa, a brisk fall at Jacobabad, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very irregular in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Colombo and Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, and Bangalore, and the minimum in large excess at Cuddapah, Masulipatam, and Bangalore. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 48° at Sirsa. Humidity has increased considerably at Colombo, Bangalore, Surat, Khandwa, and Jubbulpore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Delhi, Agra, Jacobabad, Jeypore. Malegaon, Masulipatam, and Colombo. About three-quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Colombo. The isobars indicate the existence of two depressions, one to the west-north-westwards of Sind, and the other at and about Secunderabad, Bellary, and Cuddapah. The winds around these disturbances show a tendency to cyclonic circulation, and the weather is unsettled there. The first depression appears to be advancing eastwards and weather in Sind is likely to become squally and more or less cloudy.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 6.

Saturday:—Pressure has decreased briskly in Baluchistan and Sind and slightly in parts of Assam and of Upper Burma. Elsewhere it has risen. A shallow depression has appeared over the Indus valley but in other respects the distribution is little changed. Winds are feebly cyclonic in North-West India, but elsewhere they are similar to those reported yesterday. Very strong south and south-west winds are reported at the head of the Bay. The mean temperature has risen in Bengal and Madras, but in all other provinces it has been steady or fallen. Mean temperature exceeds the normal average except over South Punjab, Rajputana and adjoining parts of Central India, where it is in trifling defect. A maxima of between a hundred and a hundred and five continue to be reported from the Deccan stations. The following falls of rain are reported:—Chittagong 0·25; Narayangunj a few drops; Mymensing 1 inch; Silchar 0·57; Bogra 1·61 inch; Colombo 0·66 and Teheran 0·35.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th March, 1897.

Means of observations taken at ... a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·844
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	76·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·3
Dew Point	69·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·785
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	83·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	69·6
General Directions of wind*	NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	196

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. NICHOLAS, THE SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

WEEK DAYS.
7 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
8 p.m.—Evening Prayer.

THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 3rd March 1897:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 27th Feb. 1897	14,152,700
Balance to be remitted from 28th February to 31st March 1897	2,047,300

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY. Established in 1850.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Teas at even Re. 1-8 per lb. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHLORIDE of LIME. The best disinfectant. A fresh Consignment just received, in good condition. Per Bottle annas 12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Fort.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' BOMBAY "ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON."—Fort, 32, Hornby Row, is NOW OPEN to the Public. The Finest Studio in India. A visit will never be regretted. Hydraulic Lift available for our Visitors daily. (Sundays excepted) 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOOTS and SHOES are made to Order of the best English Leathers at the Fort Leather Works, 6 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Catalogue sent free.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BICYCLES.—CHEAPEST CYCLE FIRM. Ladies' and Gent's Cycles of different makes at exceptionally Low Rates.—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

WANTED, for the office of the CONSULTING ENGINEER for Railways, Bombay, a CLERK, on Rs. 60 per mensem. Must write a good hand and have a thorough knowledge of English.

WANTED, experienced and competent BINDERS. Apply personally to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Jobbing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

MUSICAL PAPER WEIGHTS, Rs. 15. Musical Ladies' Fancy Jewellery Boxes with lock and key, Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the "Empress Mills," Nagpore, C.P., 8, Crossland Boilers suitable for burning wood or low quality of coal, capable of sustaining a working pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch. For further particulars apply to the Manager, "EMPRESS MILLS," Nagpore.

FOR SALE.—A young AUSTRALIAN COW, giving plenty of Milk, the property of an Officer who has left the Country, lowest price Rs. 300. Apply to OOMER JUMALL.

MATHERAN.—TO LET from 15th March next, KHUSHROO LODGE, a newly-built, Commodious and very comfortable BUNGALOW, fully furnished, centrally situated and commanding a most lovely scenery. For rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, or "Rugby Hotel," Matheran.

TO LET, for Europeans, BUNGALOWS on Seashore, at Versova. (15 minutes' drive from Andheri Station). Apply to R. D. CURRANEE, Versova, Via Andheri Station.

TO LET.—MAHABLESHWAR, furnished, RUSTOM LODGE, standing on a Hill in two Acres, compound. Open to Westerly breeze for many miles. Very few Bungalows at Mahableshwar have such delightful scenery. Season's Rent Rs. 700. Apply to Mr. F. Orr, Mahableshwar.

TO LET:—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Byculla, and a Small Bungalow, near sea, at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station. Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Myself and Son stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for fourteen days, and during that time we found the Hotel a home. The Proprietor is obliging, same the servants, the accommodation good. Food very good, and terms moderate. I shall always be happy to recommend this Hotel to my friends and acquaintances.—M. THOMAS, Ajmere.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated. Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

GOOD BARGAINS.—Our considerably high powered Binocular Telescope can be carried in the coat pocket. When once set is ever ready for use. Rs. 32. Also a very neat and powerful vest pocket Shooting or Opera Glass, size under two inches when closed, Rs. 14, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co.'s, Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EK DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic............as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT VERSOVA, NEAR ANDHERI.

BONA-FIDE PRIVATE OFFERS are invited by the Undersigned for the PURCHASE of BUNGALOWS, known as KARANI'S BUNGALOWS, on the seashore of Versova. They are all recently built, command a good situation, are open to the Sea breeze and are only 15 minutes' drive from the Andheri Station. Each Bungalow may be purchased separately. For further Information apply to

PESTANJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Solicitors, 101, Madows Street, Fort.

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	8

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6. Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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Superior Ports direct from the Growers.
Bottled by James Connell.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
1863 Vintage	30	0
A Genuine Port	18	0

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Situated outside the Native City, a most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

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ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

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HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.......... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 6.

THE Indian Council allotted 5 lakhs of extra Bills on Calcutta, and 2 lakhs on Madras, yesterday, at 1s. 3 1-32d., which is 1-32d. more than the price obtained for the extra Bills on the three presidencies placed on Wednesday, though 1-16d. less than was fetched by the Wire Transfers on the same day, and the same as was paid for a small amount of extra Bills on Madras, allotted on the following day. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2⅞d. per rupee.

A drop of ⅛ths took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 111 1-16 *ex div.*; but French Rentes in Paris were unchanged, at 102¼ with Paris Exchange on London unaltered, at fcs. 25·18. Indian Sterling Loan in London was ⅛ per cent. lower, at 116¼. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8th. per cent. higher, at £62¾. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged at 29 3-8d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was ¼ cent. cheaper, at 64 cents per oz.; with Exchange on London as before. The price of Brazeens' Copper was 5s. lower, at £57-15s. per ton. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £40,000 in Silver to Bombay.

To-day a further decline of 3-16ths. has been established in the price of Consols in London, at 110 15-16; and Rentes in Paris are ¼ per cent. lower, at 102¼. About £100,000 in Gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, Indian Sterling Loan and Rupee Securities are unchanged in value; Bar Silver in London is 1-16d. lower, at 29 5-16d. per oz.; and in New York, it has declined 1-8th to 63 7-8 cents. per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed has been quoted in London to-day at 38 ¼s. per 416 lbs.; sellers via the Canal, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet, and Brown Rapeseed at 36¾s. per 416 lbs., sellers via the Canal same shipment, to the same ports.

A decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 29-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-64d. lower, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 53-64d. for March-May deliveries, and 3 27-32d. for July-August. Prices of East Indian Cotton were put down 1-16d. per lb.; but Egyptian Fair Brown was higher to the same extent. The market closed easier; Surats easier; and Arrivals quiet; Sales 10,000 bales, including 200 East Indians. Imports 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 11,000 bales greater than in the week proceeding at 89,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 14,000 bales more, at 85,000 bales. The week's imports were 7,000 bales less at 18,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 7,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,396,000 bales.

To-day an advance of 1-32d. has been established in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool, at 3 30-32d. per lb; and Arrivals are 1-32d. to 1-64d. higher. The market closed firm this afternoon; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having been 7,000 bales exclusive of 100 East Indians. Day's Imports 18,600 bales. The Manchester market has remained quiet.

The only change in the New York Cotton market yesterday was an advance of 3 points in June Futures, at 7·04; ready Mid. Uplands being unchanged in value at 7 3-16 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 18,000 bales, compared with 13,000 bales last year, and 15,000 bales the year before.

To-day the price of spot Cotton in New York is unchanged; but Futures for June are 8 points lower at 6·96 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 13,000 bales, going against 8,000 bales in the corresponding week in 1896, and 16,000 bales in 1895. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York, yesterday, was 7,530,000 bales, compared with 7,420,000 bales, visible at the end of the previous week.

Our local Cotton market has been weak to-day owing to the political telegrams published by the press, and buyers still keep out of the market. Only a few transactions have been reported, and quotations for Broach are reduced Re. 1 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain quiet and unchanged, with no business to speak of passing for shippers' account.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	8,929	bales.
Linseed	481	cwts.
Rapeseed	509	"
Gingellyseed	1,593	"
Castorseed	1,782	"
Rice	2,256	"

EXCHANGE opened quiet and weak at 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits; and rates fell away, all round. There was a fair amount of Bank Paper bought by merchants, both ready and forward; a few three months' Bills being also reported sold. The market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...	1s. 2 31-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...	1s. 2 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...	1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Credits do.	...	1s. 3⅛ to 3-32d.	"
Francs do.	...	1·59¼ to 159	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted at opening at 101 for 3½ per cents for cash, and 101 1-8 for the 30th settlement; but eventually the prices became 100 13-16 and 101 in the two positions, respectively, with 97½ nominal, quoted for Threes.

SHARES.—The market remains closed and quotations are nominal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera 3 12-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 1-16 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62¾
Bar Silver	29 3-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	......	89,000	bales.
" " Surats	......	1,300	"
" Imports of cotton	......	86,000	"
" " Surats	......	3,000	"
" Stock of cotton	......	1,396,000	"
" " Surats	......	21,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, MARCH 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here yesterday afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora arrived here yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, MAR. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Bombay, 1st instant, arrived here, this afternoon.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Muke Maru left Colombo for Bombay on 6th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 7th March, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	6	11	49 a.m.	24	20
Teheran	7	11	30 a.m.	3	27
Suez	7	1	30 p.m.	..	2

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 7th March, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	26	...	6
" Karachi	...	12	...	4
" Madras	...	9	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLLET.—February 24, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Harold Collet, of a son.

GILLESPIE.—March 5, at Dent's Gardens, Madras, the wife of James T. Gillespie, I. C. S., of a son, still-born.

MACKINNON.—February 19, at Bubnowlie, Goruckpore, the wife of F. Mackinnon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RENNICK—PIERCE.—March 1, at St. James's, Delhi, by the Rev. C. Swynnerton, Captain Frank R. Rennick, 40th Pathans, only son of Colonel R. H. F. Rennick, Colonel on the Staff, Delhi, to Ethel F. M. Pierce, only daughter of the late Dr. J. Pierce, West Maitland, N. S. Wales.

DEATHS.

JOHNSTONE.—March 3, at Allahabad, of enteric fever, John W. Johnstone, of the Pioneer Staff, aged 27.

MILLAR.—February 25, at Hazaribagh, Elizabeth Wilhelmina, the loving wife of J. B. Millar, aged 61 years, 10 months and 23 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1897.

IN our last issue we published the order of Government creating a Plague Commission under the presidency of Brigadier-General Gatacre, with plenary powers "to suppress and prevent the spread of bubonic plague in the City of Bombay." The order was accompanied by a letter addressed by Lord Sandhurst to the President of the Municipal Corporation, setting forth the reasons for the new departure, and a letter of instructions to General Gatacre, defining the duties of the new Commission. The chief purpose of the letter to the President was to obviate misunderstanding as to the scope of the measures now to be taken. "The epidemic has been prevalent for more than five months; since October last it has been severe; during the past three months it has been so severe that the total number of deaths has been from three to four times the normal number." This statement is correct, but it omits the not irrelevant fact that, during the last three weeks the total mortality has fallen by over a third, and that the force of the epidemic is manifestly on the wane. We do not attach undue importance to this modification of a situation which for some months was undoubtedly critical. Seeing that what are called "drastic" measures, were not resorted to during that time, the public were taken by surprise when they learned that it was decided at the eleventh hour to resort to them. As early as October segregation of the sick and stopping them from leaving Bombay by rail road or steamer, were steps strongly recommended by Surgeon-General Cooke, but the proposals were then apparently deemed premature. Dr. Cooke may console himself with the Napoleonic maxim that everything comes to him who knows how to wait. It is difficult to understand that what was deemed inexpedient and unnecessary when the mortality was rising and the disease spreading, had become expedient and imperative when the disease has lost much of its force. But now that the responsible authorities have decided that a new departure is necessary, it is the duty of sensible people to recognise that it has been taken after mature consideration and with a full sense of responsibility. If there be even a reasonable expectation that different measures from those hitherto adopted "to check the spread of the disease will reduce its strength and limit and weaken it," the Governor in Council is not only justified in ordaining that those measures be taken, but is bound to do so. Loyal subjects must now do their utmost to make the new measures effective, and as far as may be, successful. Success means speedy deliverance from the plague and all that follows in its train. When a campaign has been decided upon those who may have disapproved of the war must strive for victory, for defeat may mean ruin and death. No one can gainsay the truth of Lord Sandhurst's declaration that this is a time when the city needs every help and support that its citizens can give.

No one has ever doubted that persons smitten with the plague or other epidemic disease have a greater prospect of recovery under skilled treatment and with careful nursing in a clean well-ventilated hospital than in a miserable hut or in an overcrowded chawl. Lord Sandhurst is fully warranted in urging on the leaders of the native community the duty of inculcating in all whom they can influence the importance of seeking the advantage of treatment in the hospitals —now to be brought to their doors—both as a means of saving their own lives and limiting the spread of the disease. The chief difficulty that hitherto stood in the way of establishing hospitals in all parts of the city where patients can be visited and watched by some member of their families, was the impossibility of procuring a sufficient number of ward-attendants. This difficulty has been surmounted by the ready response of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the European and Native regiments at present in garrison in Bombay, to the appeal of General Gatacre for volunteers for plague duty. The commandants and officers of nearly every regiment at once offered their services. The example was followed by some two hundred non-commissioned officers and privates who are now being put through a course of instruction in hospital duty at Government House, Parel. In another column will be found a general indication of the nature and scope of the measures which the Plague Commission—an essentially business Committee which is to act, not to advise—have now in hand. The first step is to organise sixteen hospitals in the ten districts into which the city is to be divided for present purposes. It is hoped that the hospitals will be erected and equipped in a week, and that another week will see the whole scheme in full operation. General Gatacre and his colleagues, Mr. Snow, Dr. Dimmock and Mr. James, are not letting the grass grow under their feet. They are utilising the whole of the staff employed in the campaign against the plague and will add largely to its already considerable strength. Five commissioned medical officers will be lent by Government for the supervision of as many of the new districts, and a number of English nurses will be sent from home by the shortest route. The organization of the hospitals is but the initial step in this campaign against the plague, which cannot fail to mark a new era in the sanitary condition of the city. The inspection of houses unfit for habitation and demanding either removal or partial reconstruction will be accelerated with a view to the immediate abolition of the most dangerous centres of infection in the Native Town. The serious peril to the public health involved in the continued deposit of the sweepings of the plague-infected districts on the Byculla Flats, will also engage the attention of the Commission. All who have the permanent interests of the city at heart must rejoice that these and other reforms are at last within a measurable distance of realisation.

THE Chinese oyster is the subject of a somewhat appetising article in *Blackwood* from the competent pen of Mr. A. Michie. Two years ago Japan opened that oyster with a sharp sword, but apparently Russia is destined to get the first bite. It would, indeed, be more correct to say that the Muscovite secured large mouthfuls of the Chinese Empire before the precipitation of Japan furnished an excuse for taking another and a larger one without exciting too much clamour amongst disappointed competitors. A former Count Muravieff playing upon the fears excited by the presence of an Anglo-French army at Pekin, and the burning of the Summer Palace, by a proffer of help against the Foreign Devils, he obtained a cession of the country beyond the Amur, which advanced the Russian boundary to the borders of Korea. Somewhat earlier, the Amur region had been acquired; the partition of China had already begun. Great Britain secured Hong Kong, which has become a great trade emporium and is the chief coaling station for her naval forces in the Far East. France annexed Tonquin, England Burmah, both Chinese dependencies. Mr. Michie is quite justified in affirming that to speak of the partitioning of China in the future time is to close our eyes to the truth; the process is already far advanced. Within the last year the public and the press at home were greatly perturbed by reported cessions of territory and power by China to Russia, and the anxiety felt was only allayed by the assurance that the reports were in advance of the facts. According to his view, in which we see reason to concur, it does not matter much whether Count Cassini's Treaty has been signed or not; a treaty between Russia and China would only be an acknowledgment in official form of a state of things already existing. Russia is the predominant Power in that part of the world, and China has been compelled by the aggression of the Japanese and the refusal of Great Britain to take steps to mitigate the severity of the terms imposed at Shemonoshaki to look to Russia as her one powerful if not altogether disinterested friend. But for the intervention of Russia supported by France and Germany, the Japanese would have been permanently established in the Liaotung Peninsula and Korea. Pekin would have been open to their arms at any moment and China would have become the vassal of her upstart rival.

The intervention of Russia saved China from the humiliation of seeing her most dangerous enemy entrenched almost at the gates of Pekin. A Russian guarantee enabled her to raise the first instalment of the enormous indemnity without difficulty and at a reasonable rate of interest. Such benefits must be paid for with a great price. China has to pay with a good grace, for she still has need of Russian protection. The candour with which schemes of partition have been discussed in the London press, and the energy with which Lord Salisbury is adjured by gentlemen who write at home with ease, to take possession of all China south of the Yangtze Kiang, has kept the fact ever present to the apprehension of Chinese statesmen. It cannot be denied that British policy in respect to China during the crisis of the Japanese war was infirm of purpose and singularly short-sighted. For many years China was regarded as the pivot of our policy in the Far East. Russia being an aggressive Power, whose advance has been regarded with not unreasonable distrust alike at Pekin and Simla, it was natural that Great Britain and China should act together for the protection of their common interests against a Power threatening either or both. In certain matters the British Government showed special goodwill, not to say complacency, towards China in accordance with the view that in the main British and Chinese interests were identical. The commercial expedition to Thibet set on foot by Mr. Macaulay, was countermanded, when it was already on its way, by Lord Dufferin, in courteous deference to representations from the Court of Pekin. Remonstrances against the annexation of Upper Burmah, a tributary to China, were not resented; the traditional claim to tribute was recognised by an agreement to send a Burmese mission, with presents, to Pekin every three years. British officers were allowed to organise the Chinese fleet. If their services had been retained, the sea-fight off the mouth of the Yalu would probably have had a different issue, for the Japanese would not have been able to land their armies on the main land. It is beyond doubt that the Chinese Government, in the earlier stages of the war, looked to England, and not to Russia, for support and sympathy in her struggle against an unprovoked aggression. When war was imminent Russia made urgent representations to the Japanese Foreign Minister in the hope of dissuading the Government of the Mikado from sending an army into Korea. England was invited to join in these representations, but she held back.

Seeing that China had for years been regarded as the very pivot of our Eastern policy, it might have been supposed that the British Government would have even forestalled the Russian in the endeavour to protect a friendly and an almost allied Power against wanton aggression. But that course was not taken. The Russian overtures were rejected and the war broke out. Great Britain subsequently made a half-hearted attempt to bring about an understanding between the belligerents, but it came to nothing. When the partition of Chinese territory on the mainland was insisted upon by Japan, the British Government was invited by Russia, France, and Germany to intervene. The invitation was rejected, and the three Powers took the matter into their own hands. Japan was compelled to evacuate Port Arthur, Wai-Hai-hai, and the Peninsula, and a Russian guarantee provided the ransom money. The writer in Maga, thinks that, under such circumstances, it is hopeless to seek to recover our lost influence in the Far East, especially as we do not seem to have agencies in that part of the world able to cope with the forces now arrayed against us. The truth is the British Press and the British Government were carried away by the figment that a "New England" had arisen in the North Pacific, which would be the natural ally of England of the West, their united navies keeping Russia in check on the one hand and on the other opening up China to British trade. Russia had a better appreciation of the opportunity. She thrust Japan off the mainland, became the virtual Protector of China, thus creating for herself a position which it is very difficult indeed to challenge. There is too much ground for the conclusion that it is now hopeless to appeal to China to assert her independence and guard her neutrality as the writers who were never weary in exalting the power and the superior morality of the Japanese, and denouncing the Chinese for their want of stamina, now think appropriate to the situation. China is in no position to flaunt Russia by an assertion of independence which we did not enable her to retain when Japan was annexing Port Arthur and making herself at home in the suburbs of Pekin. Mr. Michie is evidently of opinion that it is now too late to recover the political lead which Great Britain held until the events of 1894-95 gave Russia the opportunity to take the position which Japan endeavoured to seize by right of conquest. But he sees reason to believe that by sedulously labouring in the commercial field in which Englishmen when on their mettle can everywhere more than hold their own, they can secure the lion's share of Chinese trade without encumbering themselves with the cost of military establishments and the cares of Empire in that part of the world.

THE fatal accident that has befallen Mr. Mcgregor, Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, in the Kanara forests, is another instance of the great risks that officers run in going after tigers. Details are not to hand yet explaining how this unfortunate officer came to be mauled by a tiger; but the fact that he was so ferociously attacked points to the conclusion that he must have been following a wounded animal on foot or that the tigress was a man-eater. Colonel Peyton, Mr. McGregor's predecessor in office and a well-known tiger slayer, was mauled some years ago in the same forests; he, however, fortunately recovered from the effects of his wounds. Not long ago Mr. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction, was severely handled by a panther, also in the same jungles, and he too recovered. Mr. Chatfield had had previous experience of mal-treatment by a panther, for in 1885 he was seriously mauled by one in the Khandeish forests; and it was only owing to his herculean strength and strong constitution that he lived to tell the tale of the accident. In 1887, it will be remembered, Mr. Gibson, a Forest officer in Khandeish, died from the effects of wounds inflicted by a man-eater. Mr. Gibson found the remains of the dead body of a boy in the jungles, and while standing over the corpse was charged by the tiger who was evidently lying in ambush. He faced the animal and fired, missing the first shot, but putting in the next bullet at a distance of about fifteen paces. This however did not suffice, for the tiger fell upon him, and he ultimately succumbed to the wounds inflicted by the beast, in the St. George's Hospital, Bombay. Mr. McGregor, whose untimely death occurred on the 2nd instant, two days after the accident, was the senior officer, in the Bombay Forest Service, next to the Hon'ble Mr. Shuttleworth, who is now on special famine duty. He was a very capable administrator and popular officer. Most of his service had been spent in the Belgaum, Kanara and Dharwar districts, where his untimely end will cause widespread regret.

ON Saturday Mr. C. T. Burke, C.E., Presidency Engineer for the Northern Division, issued orders for the removal of the civil bungalows in the Marine Lines. Mr. Playford Reynolds, C.E., and Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Barker inspected the seven bungalows in question by order of Government. They reported that they were unfit for habitation and ought to be destroyed. The destruction of the bungalows will be proceeded with at once.

A VERY large number of passengers proceeded to Europe by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Caledonia, which left the harbour on Saturday last. In order to make their temporary stay in this city as short as possible, most of these passengers came here on Saturday morning from up-country stations by the Jubulpore and Raichor mails, and, proceeded direct to the Ballard Pier. Owing to the heavy passenger traffic, the Jubulpore mail was divided into two, and was run at intervals of half-an-hour, the first part arriving at the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., and the other at 6 a.m. Among the passengers by the steamer were: Sir Phillip and Lady Grey-Egerton; Brigadier-General Hogg, Commanding the Deesa District; General G. S. Montgomery, C.S.I.; Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Garwood, R. E., Deputy Director of Military Works; Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Miller, Superintending Engineer, Bari Doab, Punjab; Hon'ble Blanche Curzon; Major the Hon'ble C. Harbord; Count Westphalen; Mrs. H. A. Vincent, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Vincent, Political Agent; and others.

AT the Meerut meeting, on Thursday, Screen, the winner of the Civil Service Cup, won the Gold Cup fairly easily from a field, including Mulberry Mite, and May Yohe.

THE new cable between India and Ceylon will be laid this month. The cable steamer Patrick Stewart, belonging to the Indo-European Telegraph Department, has been requisitioned for work.

IT seems somewhat doubtful now whether the projected Agra and Delhi railway will be required as a famine relief-work. The survey, however, will be proceeded with, as the plans will be useful hereafter.

THE Madras Government has completely reversed its policy about gratuitous relief in the famine districts. The appointment of Circle Inspectors, which was rejected almost indignantly when proposed by the Board of Revenue, a few weeks ago, has now been sanctioned, and operations will be begun at once in the Bellary District.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—"A recent discussion in the Bombay Corporation shows how prone the average municipal councillor is to rate parochial self-importance above the public weal. The Bombay Legislative Council had recently to pass an Act *d'urgence* to permit a temporary Deputy Commissioner to act on the Corporation for the Commissioner, the latter's time being at present almost wholly occupied with out-door supervision. Under the circumstances of the present crisis, the Local Government was naturally anxious to appoint one of its own trusted officials as the Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Du Boulay, of the Bombay Civil Service, was accordingly chosen. Now the procedure laid down by the Municipal Act is that the Corporation makes such an appointment, and the Governor-in-Council ratifies it. In this case the ratification of Mr. Du Boulay's appointment was first obtained, so to speak, and it was sought to regularise it, according to the Act, by making a motion at a recent meeting of the Corporation, to the effect that the Bombay Government be requested to lend temporarily the services of Mr. Du Boulay on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem. Most practical people would be prepared to believe that in the present critical state of affairs, when every moment is valuable, the Municipal councillors would have voted for this proposition without demur. As a matter of fact, an angry discussion arose, one of the speakers characterising the conduct of Government as "quite unconstitutional and unprecedented in the history of the Corporation." Another indignant civic orator declared that "the Goverment as legislators should be the makers of law and most law-breakers." Fortunately the amendments proposed were rejected, and the original motion for the appointment of Mr. Du Boulay was carried; but the incident does not serve to increase one's confidence in the fitness of an Indian Municipality to deal with a crisis."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

SECOND COLLECTIVE NOTE TO THE PORTE.

LONDON, March 6.

The foreign admirals at Canea have issued a joint statement denying that they are protecting the Turks against the Greeks, and stating that they are only seeking to prevent bloodshed.

A second Coll-ctive Note has been presented to the Porte requiring the withdrawal of Turkish troops from the interior of Crete to the large towns, and that eventually only a small detachment shall remain as a guard to the Governor.

EUROPEAN BOURSES VERY FLAT.

GLOOMY VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The European Bourses were yesterday very flat in tone as a gloomy view is taken of the situation in South Eastern Europe, and it is doubted whether the concert of the Powers will stand the strain entailed by actual coercive measures.

British Consols have fallen 15-16 during the last three days.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT CANDANO.

March 7.

The French, Russian and British Consuls have gone in their respective war ships to Selino, whence the British Consul proceeds to Candano escorted by a mixed force of 500 men to negotiate for the release of 9,000 Mussulmans who are besieged and who are gallantly resisting the insurgents.

A large number have been killed on both sides.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Greece has informed Turkey that she is ready to to recall her troops from the Macedonian Frontier if Turkey does the same.

HOSTILITIES AROUND CANEA.

The insurgents last evening attacked the Turkish positions around Canea.

ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS FOR THE GREEK RRMY.

Parties of Volunteers are leaving England to join the Greek Army.

THE QUEEN AND PRESIDENT FAURE.

Her Majesty the Queen on her way to the Riviera will have an interview with President Faure at a station outside Paris.

INCREASE IN THE GERMAN NAVY.

BERLIN, March 6.

The German Admiralty has startled the Reichstag by asking an extra vote of nine millions sterling for new ships, to be spread over a term of three years, and urged that German influence will go to the devil unless their fleet is able to exercise pressure in distant seas.

THE STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

LONDON, March 6.

Mr. Goschen, replying in the House of Commons, last night, to the criticisms of Sir Charles Dilke said that during the last five years 26,000 men had been added to the Navy, and that it was intended to form a Reserve of fishermen, who would be trained near home.

The Admiralty, he added, has one hundred thousand men on the active list, twenty-five thousand Naval Reserves and ten thousand pensioners.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ENQUIRY.

The evidence of Mr. Cecil Rhodes before the South African Committee of Enquiry was concluded yesterday, with his examination by Mr. Chamberlain who elicited that the policy of the Transvaal Government for several years had tended to jeopardize the peace of South Africa.

VISIT OF THE KING OF SIAM TO ENGLAND.

The King of Siam will visit England in July, and have an audience of Her Majesty the Queen.

His Majesty will probably remain a year in England to study British customs.

The Admiralty have lent two British Naval officers to command and navigate His Majesty's yacht from Siam and back.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The transport Britannia has arrived in the Solent.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 7.

A Notification in the Home Department of the Government of India, dated Calcutta, 6th March, 1897, states that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, sub-section (1) Epidemic Diseases Act (3 of 1897) the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to direct that no person, who has since 1st January, 1897, resided, or been in, or passed through territories administered by the Governor of Bombay-in-Council or the State of Baroda or territories of any Native Prince, or State under the suzerainty of her Majesty, exercised through the Governor of Bombay-in-Council, shall until further orders be permitted to embark on any ship at any port in British India with the object of proceeding as an emigrant or as labourer to any port out of British India.

THE FAMINE FUND: BENGAL BRANCH.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, Bengal Branch, Famine Fund, in a letter from the honorary secretary, Central Committee, calling for estimates of requirement in the Bengal Branch, was read, and tabular statement summarising replies of the letter, and a telegram to various District officers, asking for estimates and statement of requirement in respect of seed and cattle was also read. It was further resolved that the letter be sent to the Central Committee, asking that a grant of twenty-eight lakhs (in addition to the two lakhs and twenty thousand already received) be placed at their disposal for expenditure in Bengal, and intimating that some of the district estimates appear very low, and that it may be found necessary hereafter to apply for additional assistance, especially for the purchase of seed and cattle.

THE ID FESTIVAL.

The Id festival passed off quietly, and no disturbance occurred either yesterday or on Friday.

Special police arrangements were made to preserve order.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

The Queen has approved the nomination of Sir Frederick Fryer to be first the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma. The appointment will take effect from the date at which the Legislative Council for Burma is created, probably on May 1st.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST EXPECTED IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, March 7.

H. E. Lord Sandhurst is expected to arrive in Poona early to-morrow morning from Bombay to see arrangements being made for suppressing the plague. His Excellency leaves Poona on Tuesday morning.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

Nineteen cases and seventeen deaths were recorded yesterday, total mortality sixty-four. To-day, there were twenty-seven cases and sixteen deaths, total mortality forty-five. The total up to date were 445 cases and 381 deaths. In the Plague Hospial there were six deaths. Fifty-four cases are under treatment.

There was a rumour in the city yesteaday, that European soldiers were to be employed to stamp out the disease, owing to which a large number of persons left by train and carts for their native country.

In a case against a Mahratta who concealed a body on the roof of a house he was fined by Colonel Newnham-Smith, Cantonment Magistrate, Rs. 25 and further warned him.

In the Cantonment there were four cases yesterday.

The Fergusson College, the New English and native vernacular schools in the city have been closed.

The Provincial Conference which was to take place at Satara, has been postponed owing to the plague in Bombay and Poona.

RESTRICTION OF TRAFFIC.

The restriction of traffic from Poona on the G. I. P. Railway and the Southern Mahratta still continues. On the latter railway, however, soldiers are to be carried in third class carriages as usual.

QUARANTINE.

Quarantine will be established at Talegaon from to-morrow. An order has been issued that all passengers from Poona are to be examined at Dhond.

The trains of yesterday and to-day were crowded with second class passengers, several of whom travelling in third class. About 200 tons of stuff including disinfectants, ladder, brushes and pails arrived from Bombay yesterday will be brought in use to-morrow.

DEATH OF MRS. DUFF.

JUBBULPORE, March 7.

Mrs. Duff, the wife of the Civilian recently deceased, died last afternoon, two months after her husband. The funeral was to-day [illegible]tended by the leading European and Native communities. She has left an only son, aged seven.

PRECAUTIONS AT JUBBULPORE.

Dr. Ogilvie of this town, and Dr. Burke of Itarsi on plague duty, are examining the railway passengers very minutely.

RIOT AT VERSOVA.

THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR AND MAMLATDAR INJURED.

THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE TO THE RESCUE.

The disinclination of the poorer natives in this city to be sent to the Arthur Road Hospital for treatment in the earlier stages of the present epidemic, and their superstitious belief that the authorities had ulterior motives in view in ordering their removal there, has its counterpart at Versova near Andheri. Like many other villages in Salsette, that little place has suffered loss of life from plague. In order to prevent the spread of the disease, instructions were given by Mr. Hudson, I.C.S., the Deputy Collector of Thana, for the removal of sufferers to a temporary hospital. The simple fishermen greatly objected to the transfer of their sick comrades to the place, and the wildest statements were afloat as to the measures adopted there, not to restore health, but to destroy life. It was even asserted that Government were putting poison into the well from which the water-supply of the hospital was obtained.

Matters reached a climax yesterday morning, when the discontented fisher-folk broke into open revolt upon an attempt being made to convey a sufferer to the hospital. The presence of Mr. Hudson in the village, so far from deterring the ignorant people from committing breaches of the peace seemed to act as an incentive to disorder. The Assistant Collector was accompanied only by a hospital assistant, and a peon, and was quite unarmed. A savage attack was made upon both him and the Mamlatdar. It would appear from the statement of eye-witnesses that the life of the latter was only saved by the pluck and courage which Mr. Hudson displayed. He only escaped with severe injuries, and the Assistant Collector himself got a nasty cut upon the chin.

It is impossible to say what serious results have ensued from the unequal struggle with the angry fisher-folk, numbering at least 200, but for the arrival of assistance. The promptness with which aid was rendered was due to the energy of Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangier, who with two men of the Opium Police, was engaged officially at Andheri. Immediately, on learning what was happening in the adjoining hamlet, he collected together with the utmost despatch such help as was available. The improvised rescue party, with Mr. Rustom at its head, consisted of the police patel, two armed men of the district police force, the two opium policemen, and three sepoys in the private employ of Parsee residents of Andheri. The little party hastened to Versova where their first work was to effect the rescue of the unfortunate Mamletdar. He was got away from the angry crowd who had half beaten the life out of him, and was adroitly concealed in the house of a Parsee. The contest fought by Mr. Hudson, with the assistance of the small detachment brought by Mr. Rustom was still in progress, when help of a more martial kind arrived. The Bombay Light Horse commenced its annual encampment at Santa Cruz on the previous day. On the news of the riot reaching the camp the Commandant and Captain Cuffe ordered out his men and they quickly responded to the call.

When the troopers dashed into the hamlet the rioters saw their game was up and they were soon scattered in all directions. Many of them thinking with a good deal of truth, that Versova would now be too hot to hold them swam or went in their fishing boats to neighbouring villages. However, some forty arrests were made by the Light Horse men who were not at all sorry to begin their camp with such a practical piece of work. The village rapidly quieted down, and the arrest of some inhabitants and precipitate flight of others now give it a very deserted appearance. Great praise is due to Mr. Hudson and Mr. Rustom for their gallantry in meeting very heavy odds.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

March 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab Massanah, interrupted. Telegrams between Assab and Massanah are transported by boat.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—March 6.

10 p.m.	74·3

SUNDAY.—March 7.

8 a.m.	71·7
10 a.m.	77·4
2 p.m.	80·5
4 p.m.	81·4

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS AND COTTON DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to forward you herewith a copy of the representation made by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association to his Excellency the Viceroy of India regarding the Cotton Duties Act of 1896, together with a reply received from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, on the subject.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association complained that the Excise duty levied on the coarse cloth manufactured in British India was unfair, because such coarse cloth is not imported from England, and therefore it cannot be called a countervailing duty to protect the foreign goods on which an Import duty is levied for Revenue purposes. The most important point with the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association is, that as no such Excise duty is or can be levied in the mills situated in the Gaekwar's territory or the Kattyawar Province, it is very unfair and impolitic that the mill industry of Ahmedabad should be thus checked and discouraged.

The reply received from Government does not seem to justify what is being done at present, as the subjoined correspondence will show.—Yours, &c.,

MANGALDAS GIRDHARDAS PAREKH,
Ahmedabad, March 4. Honorary Secretary.

The memorial of the Ahmedabad Mill-Owner's Association to the Viceroy reads as follows:—

Respectfully Sheweth,—That your memorialists are glad that it has pleased Your Excellency to honour this part of the country with Your Lordship's visit, and they are therefore induced to submit the following representation for Your Lordship's kind and favourable consideration.

That the city of Ahmedabad has been a centre of cloth weaving and paper-making industries from time immemorial, but by the importation of machine-made foreign cloth and paper, these industries have suffered very seriously. However, within the last few years, the people of Ahmedabad have been induced to establish here cotton mills, worked with modern machinery, and your memorialists are glad to say that this industry gives employment to several thousands of poor inhabitants of Ahmedabad and its neighbourhood. Had it not been for this cotton industry, the condition of these poor people would have been most distressful and deplorable in the present days of scarcity and famine.

Under these circumstances, it is natural to expect that this cotton industry should receive fair and reasonable encouragement from our benevolent British Government, and your memorialists are glad to say that this industry enjoyed until recently the blessings of the just sympathy of Government, but your memorialists most reluctantly regret to observe that the policy lately adopted by Government towards the cotton industry is not fair and just. By the introduction of the Cotton Duties Act of 1896, a great hardship is being done to the cotton industry of India and its poor people using coarse cloth.

Your Excellency is no doubt aware that a moderate import duty on all foreign cloth, as well as on other manufactured articles, imported into India by sea, was being levied for revenue purposes from time immemorial in addition to transit and to other special local duties. But the British Government very justly condemned the obnoxious system of transit duty, and abolished the same as far back as the year 1837, but retained the Sea Customs Import Duty to a moderate extent of 5 per cent. up to the time of Lord Ripon's Government, when Government, finding that the financial condition of the Indian Government was prosperous and flourishing, thought it proper to abolish the Sea Import Duty on all articles of trade imported into India. However, after 10 or 12 years' trial, Government saw that the Sea Import Duty was necessary for revenue purposes, and so they reimposed it on all articles, such as cotton cloth, silk cloth, woollen cloth, paper, metals, &c.

So far the cotton industry of India was treated in the same way as other industries, but it was in the year 1894 and 1895, that the cotton industry has been treated on a different principle. The idea of imposing a countervailing excise duty on *cotton industry alone* is a novel one. Excise is levied by civilized Governments on such injurious articles, as intoxicating spirits, with a view to discourage its use, but your memorialists humbly beg to state that they have not heard any paternal Government ever discouraging such a, not only innocent, but useful industry, as that of the manufacture of cloth by imposing on it an Excise duty at the time of its manufacture.

The people often ask "if Government is induced to levy Excise duty on cotton-cloth with a view to do justice to the imported cloth, how is it that the same policy is not adopted in regard to the silk, woollen, jute, paper, and many other industries?" To this question your memorialists confess that they are unable to adduce a satisfactory reply.

Another point to be borne in mind is that the cloth woven in this country is so coarse that similar cloth is not imported from England or elsewhere, and therefore the word "Countervailing Excise Duty" cannot be made applicable to such coarse cloth.

The result of the Cotton Duties, Act, therefore, is simply to discourage the power loom industry and to render the cloth required by poorer classes of people more costly.

The condition of these poorer classes is at present, such as not to allow them to bear the additional burden of Excise duty, and the consequence is that the whole burden of the duty falls upon the manufacturers or owners of the weaving machinery; and they are obliged to curtail the production of cloth by stopping some of their looms, as they find that they cannot work with advantage their looms and pay duty to Government from their own pockets. Your memorialists are informed that about 5,000 looms are already stopped in Bombay, and that about 1,000 looms are stopped here, and some more looms are likely to be stopped, if the levy of the present duty is continued.

It is a great pity that the poor workmen attending these power looms should be thrown out of employment at such a critical time of scarcity and famine.

Your memorialists further beg to point out that the cotton mills of this part of the country are placed in a specially bad position on account of their being surrounded on all sides by the territories of Native States where the British Act relating to the Excise duty on cloth is not applicable. We have got in our immediate neighbourhood cotton mills in the native states of Baroda, Bhownagar, and Morvee. These mills being out of the jurisdiction of British Law are not liable to the Excise duty, and the cloth made in these mills is imported here, and is sold at a cheaper price much to the disadvantage of the mills situated in the British territory.

The Cotton Duties Act provides that Government can levy duty on such cloth made in native states when it is imported into the British territory, but nothing of the kind seems yet to have been done.

It is said that the British political officers attached to these states would persuade the chiefs of these states to impose Excise duty like ours on their mills, but your memorialists are respectfully of opinion that it is very difficult to fulfil such a policy. In the first place it will be very unbecoming for the Political officer to tell to a Native Prince of good education that he should discourage a useful industry, because it is likely to affect the interest of British manufactures; and, secondly, even if a Native Chief promise to levy Excise duty, he can, if he so desire it, manage the imposition of duty in such a way as really not to affect the industry carried on in his territory.

Your memorialists are given to understand that new mills are in the course of erection in the Gaikwar territory at Mehsana and Patan and also in Kattiawar, in the territories of the States of Wadhwan, Veraval, Rajkote, Mohwa and others.

Under all these circumstances Your memorialists earnestly hope that Your Excellency will graciously be pleased to abolish the Cotton Duties Act, so as to enable the British subjects of this part of the country to compete with their rivals in the Native states as well as in foreign countries.

And for this act of grace and justice your memorialists shall ever pray.

Ahmedabad, 26th November, 1896.

REPLY.

No. 895 of 1897.

Revenue Department, Bombay Castle, 3rd February, 1897.

To the Secretary, Mill-owners' Association, Ahmedabad.

Sir,—With reference to the memorial from the Association, dated 26th November, 1896, addressed to the Government of India, praying for the repeal of the Excise Duty imposed on Cotton Goods by Act II of 1896, I am directed to inform you that his Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council regrets that the request of the Association cannot be complied with. The Excise Duty is a necessary accompaniment of the Import Duty on Cotton Goods.—I have, &c.,

G. S. CURTIS,
Under-Secretary to Government.

An interesting event took place at Jammu, on the last day of February, when an address was presented to the Private Secretary of his Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, by a large number of bankers and traders, congratulating him on his excellent administration of the Maharaja's privy purse, whereby he had been enabled to pay off many old standing debts, which had been accumulating for many years, "Previous Managers" said the signatories instead of paying a farthing towards our dues, "treated us very badly," and since they were now paid in full, it was natural that, in the exuberance of their joy, [illegible] should express their acknowledgements to the fa[illegible] ful steward who had thus "gladdend their hear[illegible]

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

On Saturday morning, the Plague Commission, created by the Governor of Bombay in Council, on the previous afternoon, commenced the work of organisation. The intentions of Government having been communicated some days previously to Brigadier-General Gatacre, that officer spent twenty-four hours in drawing up plans necessary to give them effect. The head-quarters of the Commission are located in the spacious bungalow occupied by the General on the Ridge, Malabar Hill. The Commission works eighteen hours a day, none too many for the task before them. The city has been mapped out into ten circles or districts, each of which is to be placed under a District Medical Health Officer, who will be in independent charge of the Plague Hospital or hospitals therein, and of the sanitation of the District. Dr. Weir will be Chief Health Officer over the whole, and will be relieved of the routine health duties of his department to enable him to devote the whole of his time to general supervision. The Government have been requested to lend the services of five additional commissioned officers to take charge of certain districts for which the present staff is not sufficient. Dr. Dimmock, the Medical member of the Commission, has recommended that European nurses should be indented for, and they have been telegraphed for, so that there may be no avoidable delay in procuring their services. Nurses are also coming from Calcutta and Madras, and it is hoped that many more may be procured in Bombay in addition to these already employed in the existing hospitals. The Mazagon Sisters will have charge of the nursing of the hospital in that district and the Arthur Road Hospital. The Sisters of the Bandora Convent will have charge of the nursing arrangements in the Sion, Bandora Causeway, and Mahim hospitals, as well as the Government House hospital, Parel, where they are already in charge under the excellent guidance of Sister Juliana.

Mr. Pereira, Commission Agent, has got the contract for the supply of food and other necessaries for the Government House Hospital. The serious difficulties with regard to servants, which at one time threatened to interfere with the comfort of the patients, have been happily surmounted through Mr. Pereira's tact.

A large number of the officers and men of the native troops at present in Bombay have volunteered for plague duty, as has also Colonel Stevens, of the Artillery, and all his officers, Colonel Cooper, of the Dublin Fusiliers, and the other officers of the Regiment, Colonel Thatcher and all the officers of the 22nd N. I., and many officers and men of the Marine Battalion. Non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery, and of the Dublin Fusiliers, will be trained at the Government House Hospital for the detection and treatment of plague cases. When their instruction is complete, they will be drafted to the different hospitals. Non-commissioned officers and natives of the higher caste Hindus, and Mussalmans have readily volunteered for this duty, and will undergo regular training as ward orderlies at Parel. When these men are trained, half of them will be drafted off, and their places taken by others. In this way the new learners will have the advantage of seeing men who have been instructed at work. The soldiers, who have volunteered for this duty, will receive eight annas a day extra pay, without rations. It is, we believe, intended to supplement this stipend by a small additional sum to be laid out on extra rations, so as to ensure that the men who will have heavy work may be well nourished.

Owing to the large numbers of non-commissioned officers and men—some two hundred—who have volunteered for plague duty, the guard duty of the garrison, especially at night, has become very heavy, and in many cases the men have not more than one night out of three in bed. On this account it has been deemed advisable to draft men from regiments up-country for garrison work in Bombay. Yesterday morning two hundred men of the 8th Bombay N. I. arrived from Baroda. They brought their camp equipment with them, and immediately pitched their tents on the Kennedy Sea-Face, south of the Native Gymkhanas. On Wednesday next, 200 men of the Seventh N. I. will arrive from Bhuj, and encamp on the Sea-Face. Another detachment of 200 men will probably follow. A water-supply has been already laid on for the use of the encamped military, and other arrangements have been made for their comfort. The site for the camps ensures the men from risk of infection being remote from the native town, while they get the full benefit of the sea-breeze.

It is intended to utilise the Municipal Staff, supplementing it where necessary by non-commissioned officers and soldiers from the European and Native Regiments. Each district under its executive health officer will be self-centred for all purposes, connected with house visitation and the treatment of cases of plague. The proffered services of the Justices of the Peace and leaders of the Native community who were addressed by Lord Sandhurst in the Town Hall recently, will be utilised. It is intended that the affected localities in every district shall be visited every morning by a Justice familiar with the locality, accompanied by representatives of the Commission. To meet the convenience of native gentlemen, who may have their private business to attend to, the rounds will be made, and reports sent in, as far as practicable, by 10 a.m. The reports will state briefly the number of houses visited, their sanitary condition, and the existence or otherwise of cases of sickness. When a case of plague is found, a form will be filled in specifying the number of the house, and despatched immediately by a messenger to the police chowki, or ambulance station or head-quarters of the Medical Health Officer of the District. He will reside at his head-quarters so as to be always at hand. Some score of light and comfortable bicycle-wheeled stretchers, with C. Springs, are being made at the G. I. P. Workshops for the Commission. One of these will be at every police chowki, at the District Hospital and at the Medical Officer's head-quarters. When a case of plague is notified, one of these ambulances, driven by hand, will be sent to the house, and the patient removed in it to the hospital. It is not expected that any demur will be made, but if it be, the medical officer will himself attend and persuade the patient to go to the hospital. The family of the sick man may accompany him. They will be provided with accommodation in mat-huts, adjacent, and supplied with food without any charge. They will be given access to the patient, and allowed to attend him. It is hoped that this concession to the strength of family affection will remove sentimental objections to the treament of all cases in hospital. In any case the friends or relatives are removed from the house, if it be a small one, or from the room if the case has occurred in a chawl or tenement house, and the place closed, until it is thoroughly disinfected by men detailed for that duty. When the room, or house has been duly disinfected, and is dry, the occupants may return to it. The cases, where the sufferers are purdah women, will be dealt with by women and not by men. It is intended to appoint a staff of female medical officers for cases of this class.

Surgeon-Major Williams will be in charge of the Kennedy Sea-Face Hospital.

As a precautionary measure against importation of plague-infection into Kashmir, the State Council have issued an order prohibiting all Haj pilgrims now returning from Bombay and other infected places, to enter the boundaries of the Valley. The [illegible] Domel have been strictly ordered by wire [illegible] let any Haji proceed towards Kashmir.

THE DISTRICT HOSPITALS.

The city will be divided into ten districts, each under a responsible medical officer. The present staff will be utilised as far as possible, and supplemented where necessary. Each District medical officer will have control of the hospital and of the district in which it stands.

The first district Upper and Lower Colaba, will have two hospitals, one in the cantonments on the site decided upon a month ago, and now occupied by a tent placed there on Saturday to accommodate a private of the Dublin Fusiliers attacked by plague. The Upper Colaba Hospital will be in charge of Dr. Lyle or other medical officer attached to the cantonments. The hospital for Lower Colaba to be erected on a site near Thomas Street, will provide for the inhabitants of Colaba village and all followers. That hospital will also be under the management of the cantonments medical officer. Upper and Lower Colaba constitute the first District.

The Second District includes the Fort, North and South, and the Esplanade. Within its limits the Sahebs Servants' Hospital has been erected and is doing good work. For the purposes of the new organisation another hospital will be erected near it, and will be under the charge of Surgeon-Captain Leumann, who is now, and will remain, in charge of the Plague Ward in St. George's Hospital.

The Third Distrtct, includes Mandvie, Chuckla and Dongri. The Port Trust was asked for the loan of one or more godowns for hospital purposes. A medical officer will be appointed to control the present staff and take charge of the hospital. A large proportion of the population of Mandvie who fled during the panic have now returned. Some cases of plague have recently occurred and caused much anxiety lest they presage a renewal of the outbreak, which had its origin in this locality. On inquiry it has been found that in nearly every case the patient had returned to Mandvie from the infected districts in the north of the city.

The Fourth District includes the Market, Bhuleshwar, Kumbarwada and Khara Talao. It has not been possible to find a suitable site in these densely populated localities. The Kamatipura Hospital recently opened, will supply the needs of part of this district, and a hospital to be erected on the Kennedy Sea Face will provide for the plague cases in the rest.

The Fifth District, including Dhobi Talao, Faneswadi and Chowpati will be served by the hospital on the Kennedy Sea Face.

The Sixth District, including Kamatipura and First and Second Nagpada, will be worked from the Kamatipura Hospital in Grant Road.

The Seventh District comprises Walkeshwar, that is to say all Malabar Hill and Mahalukshmi. A hospital will be erected on the open ground at the north end of the Nepean Sea Road near the Beehive bungalow. The north part of Mahalukshmi will be served by the Arthur Road Hospital.

The Eighth District comprises Khetwadi, Tardeo, and Byculla. The two former will be served by the hospital in Grant Road, and Byculla by that in the Arthur Road.

The Ninth District takes in Tarwadi and Mazagon. The Port Trust have a hospital in this district, and they have been asked to allow the Plague Commission to utilise it for plague cases occurring in it.

The request has, however, been refused on the ground that the hospital was erected for the special use of the employes of the Trust, to meet their objection to being taken to a general hospital. As the object in view would be nullified by the admission of outside patients, the Trust have decided to retain the hospital for its primary object, but a convenient site near it will be given by the Port Trust. At Nera Bunder a small hospital has been erected by Dr. Britto, who has done excellent service in this locality. It will be forthwith equipped and put in use. A new hospital will be erected on the Frere Bunder at the north end of Frere Road.

The Tenth District includes Worli, Parel, Mahim and Sion. Parel, Sewri and the South part of Sion will be served by the acute ward in the Government House Hospital as well as the north of Sion, the region east of Dharavi, with Kalawada. Upper Mahim and the locality west and north of Dharavi will send patients to a hospital to be erected on Bandora Causeway, Lower Mahim, Worli village and Matharpacady will work to a hospital on Cleveland Bunder.

The Arthur Road Hospital will be in the independent charge of Dr. Chow[illegible]i who will be designated Chief Medical Officer of that hospital. The Government House Hospital at Parel will be under the independent charge of Surgeon-Captain Thomson. With the exception of one acute ward, that hospital will be reserved for convalescent patients from all the other hospitals. It will be a training school for ward-boys and other hospital attendants. All convalescents on their discharge will be provided with a new suit of clothes and a few rupees with which to start life again.

The Parsee, the Hindu, the Khoja and the Jain hospitals remain under the independent control of their own communities.

Near the eighteen public hospitals, accommodation will be provided for the families of patients, who will receive free rations. They will attend their relatives in the hospitals.

A police hospital will be erected at Foras Road by the Commissioner of Police. It will be under the charge of Dr. Sidney-Smith, the Medical Officer of the Force. Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram has been employed to erect the hospital.

For convenience, the eighteen hospitals will be designated by sections, that is to say, a one-section hospital will have twenty beds, a two-section hospital forty, a half-section, ten, and so on.

Dr. Jennings will be in charge of Mahim and Worli, with his head-quarters in Government house, Parel. Surgeon-Major Wilkin will be in charge of a hospital on the Kennedy Sea Face and the district which that hospital will serve.

A hospital for women will be erected and will be under the superintendence of Dr. Miss Benson, and Dr. Miss Bradley. The site of this hospital will probably be decided on to-day.

With regard to the general working of the new system, every executive medical officer will have full executive powers in his own district, with Dr. Weir as chief adviser over all.

A central store will be established at Wadi Bunder on which the District Medical Health Officers will indent for all that is required, excepting medicines, which will be obtained from the Government Medical Store at Bellasis Road.

"OUT OF THE MOUTH OF BABES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—H. E. Lord Sandhurst has said:—"I can promise you that we shall spare neither men, nor energy, nor money;—and we await the report of the Hong Kong officers." Truly an edifying sight—the Governor of Bombay and his trusty Councillors, sitting with folded hands, awaiting the report of four young officers who happen to have been in Hong Kong in 1894.

Upon what points does the Government of Bombay require instruction?—Is it the "stamping out" of plague?—or as to its treatment clinically? Plague has been endemic in HongKong for the past two years, and the mortality during the epidemic was much higher than it has been either in Bombay or Karachi, though the Bombay Government would appear to be ignorant of both these facts.

It is said that if Government had depended less upon the lay civilian, and more upon its own medical service, we might have had less worry, and more work, and that Karachi would probably have been saved and at any rate, we would have been now spared the undignified spectacle of the Governor and his Council, sitting at the feet of four young gentlemen, whose collective years of service do not equal those of the youngest Councillors.—Yours, &c.,

A PROPHET IN HIS OWN COUNTRY.

Karachi.

A somewhat novel memorial has just been addressed to Lord Iveagh. It emanates from the farmers and milk vendors of Cobham, Surrey, and the district, and respectfully represents to his Lordship that his servants, by retailing dairy, produce at prices considerably under those current in the neighbourhood, are inflicting a hardship on those who have to get their living by the business, and who, they declare, already sell at the lowest remunerative prices. They, therefore, ask his Lordship to inquire into the matter.

THE EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	2	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	2	0
	Esplanade	1	0
B	Mandvie	3	1
	Chukla	0	0
	Oomarkhari	1	2
	Dongri	2	3
C	Market	4	1
	Dhobi Talao	2	2
	Fanaswady	0	1
	Bhuleshwar	0	0
	Khara Talao	0	0
	Kumbharwada	5	1
D	Khetwady	1	0
	Girgaum	1	2
	Chowpatty	3	0
	Walkeshwar	7	4
	Mahalakshmi	5	3
E	Mazagon	4	4
	Tarwady	12	2
	Second Nagpada	1	0
	Kamatipura	6	4
	Tardeo	3	0
	Byculla	2	8
	First Nagpada	2	1
F	Parel	4	5
	Sewri	4	0
	Sion	2	3
G	Mahim	18	7
	Worli	16	4
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital	0	1
	Jain Hospital	0	1
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	6
	St. George's Hospital	0	6
	Servants' Hospital	0	3
	Hindu Hospital	0	4
	Parel Plague Hospital	0	5
	Total	114	78
	Total to date	8,652	7,224

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 179.

THE TOTAL MORTALITY.

The following statement supplied from Police record shows the total daily deaths between 6 a.m., on Saturday, to 6 a.m., on Sunday:—

A	Colaba	0
	Fort, Southern	0
	Fort, Northern	1
	Esplanade	2
B	Mandvi	3
	Chukla	9
	Umarkhadi	7
	Dongri	6
C	Market	6
	Dhobi Talao	8
	Bhuleshwar	7
	Khara Talao	6
D	Chowpatty	3
	Malabar Hill	2
	Cumballa Hill	8
	Khetwadi	14
E	Mazagon	13
	Tadwadi	3
	Kamatipura	8
	New Nagpada	6
	Byculla	35
F	Parel	16
	Matoonga	5
G	Mahim	13
	Worli	10
H	Harbour	0
I	Docks	0
	Total	192

Of these 109 were burnt, 76 buried, and 7 exposed.

Orders have now been given for the civil bungalows in Marine Lines to share the fate of demolition, now being meted out to the military bungalows.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Mr. J. J. Heaton, Private Secretary, and Dr. Martin, Medical Officer, left Bombay for Poona last night, from the Byculla station, by the 11 o'clock, passenger (train.) The departure was private. His Excellency is expected to return here to-morrow morning.

Within the last four or five days a few plague cases have occurred at Mandvie. The Municipal authorities have been adopting vigorous measures for its suppression.

The total mortality from the plague among the Parsees has been 325 up to date.

954 people left Bombay on Saturday morning by sea for Mangalore, Goa, Nagotna, Dabool, and Panwell.

A Purdesee, named Gooroodin, a dhobie, employed at the Government House Hospital, and residing in the compound of the premises, was taken ill on Friday, and on examination, it was discovered that he was suffering from small-pox. A Municipal van was sent for to remove him to the Arthur Road Hospital, but on its arrival the man had disappeared.

DR. YERSIN'S TREATMENT.

Dr. Yersin visited the Municipal offices on Saturday afternoon, and was much interested in studying the charts of the variation of the intensity of the plague visitation in Bombay, which reached its maximum on January 15. He was much struck by the alternations in its course until the maximum was reached, which was followed by a decline, also marked by continual variations. The chart of the Great Plague of London showed a continuous increase without any depression, until it had reached its maximum of 7,000 deaths a week, and then fell a few hundreds, to rise again almost immediately to nearly the same figure, until it fell in a fairly continuous line without a break, till its virtual disappearance at the end of some six months.

Dr. Yersin states that the serum, which he has obtained from horses rendered immune by a treatment extended over six months, is a preventive as well as a curative agent. Its value as a preventive, consists in this, that persons obliged to be amidst infection, can be rendered immune for a month. The immunity begins in from one to two hours after inoculation. It has been tested on mice, which are peculiarly susceptible to the poison of plague. If they be inoculated with a small quantity of plague culture, death takes place in three hours. If the serum be administered two hours after the inoculation with plague, they recover. The immunizing process for horses is tedious and difficult, for while it is necessary to give doses in increasing strength, a small overdose may be immediately fatal. One horse may yield a satisfactory serum, while another, under apparently, the same conditions will prove worthless. The reason for this difference in result has yet to be ascertained. Dr. Yersin has brought a comparatively small quantity of serum to Bombay, four hundred doses, but a larger supply will arrive in two or three weeks.

On Saturday afternoon Dr. Yersin, accompanied by Dr. Weir, visited the Government House Hospital. He inoculated three patients, one man, whose wife died of plague on Thursday last, his children, one aged eight or nine years, and an infant of eighteen months. All three seemed to benefit by the injection, though they were very bad cases. They fell into a sound sleep.

Yesterday afternoon General Gatacre, Dr. Weir, Dr. Jennings, Major Cahusac and Mr. C. C. James visited the Parel hospital. Dr. Yersin applied his serum tceatment to a woman who was suffering from a severe attack of plague. The contents of three bottles, containingg each ten cubic centimeters of serum were injected into her side. The effect on those who had been inocutated previously was very marked even in cases of long standing.

A representative of a Colombo paper interviewed Dr. Yersin the other day. He says:—"Dr. Yersin is only 34 years of age, and if anything looks younger than that. He was quite ready to give any information desired regarding the serum. The doctor is carrying to Bombay 700 little bottles of his serum—a very small quantity indeed—for the doctor said that he sometimes used two, three and very often four bottles for one case of the plague during the time it was raging in Hong Kong. The efficacy of the serum can be estimated when it is said it was the means of bringing round 24 out of the 26 cases experimented on last year. Dr. Yersin has refused to accept payment and goes in his private capacity and in the interests of his Institute

to study the pestilence. He believes so far that the plague is identical with that which prevailed in China, though much more virulent in form. If Dr. Yersin finds that his serum is as effective in Bombay as it was last year, he will return to Annam and supply the medical authorities with serum from there. Dr. Yersin is unacquainted with Dr. Haffkine's mode of treatment."

INTERVIEW WITH DR. YERSIN.

Dr. Yersin, the Plague specialist, to whose discoveries in the course of the career of the pest in China in 1894 so much importance is now being attached in India, and particularly in Bombay and Karachi, returned to Colombo yesterday in the s. s. Natal, having obtained a quantity of his serum from his laboratory at Nyah Thrang, in Annam, for purpose of further experiment in India. The doctor is a younger man than most people suppose. A disciple of Pasteur, and absolutely the first man to discover the plague bacillus and what looked like a remedy for the disease. Dr. Yersin, we should say, has not yet seen 30. In appearance, therefore, he is a trifle disappointing, nor does a conversation with him quite remove that feeling of disappointment, for the doctor is modest on the subject of his supposed cure; he speaks of it yet as a thing but little tried and, therefore, doubtful.

A SMALL QUANTITY OF SERUM.

A few days ago we quoted the opinion of Prof. Marmorek—the eminent scientist—to the effect that Dr. Yersin would be able to derive from his horses in Annam, enough serum to treat something like 18,000 cases of plague. It was, therefore, a little surprising to learn from Dr. Yersin to-day that he has with him only 700 very small bottles; the whole quantity not being more than sufficient for experimental purposes. To use Dr. Yersin's own words:—"if I cure 50 to 60 cases with my serum I have with me it will be necessary for me to return to Annam to get more—as the quantity I have will not yield more results than that."

"But why should you return?" seemed a natural query.

"Because of a little misfortune that has happened" replied the Doctor. "When I left Annam, I left two assistants to extract the serum from the horses, and to send it on to me each month—as we tap the horses once a month—but yesterday when I arrived here I found a telegram awaiting me saying that one of these men—and he too, my principal assistant—had died. I fear, therefore, that after a short residence in Bombay, if, I am successful, it will be necessary for me to send to France for another medical assistant to come there to attend to the cases while I go back to Annam for serum."

WHY ANNAM IS THE SPECIFIC CENTRE?

"But why should you return to Annam?" the Doctor was next asked. "Is there any speciality about the Annam horse, that this class of animal should be selected? Would it not suit your purpose equally well to remain in Bombay, inoculate horses there, and extract the serum from them?"

"Well, horses in Annam, are very small, and very, very cheap. You can buy them from 10 to 12 dollars per horse, and that of course is a consideration. If a remedy is found for a disease the thing is to reduce its cost as much as possible so as to be obtainable by the masses. If we have to pay a lot for the horses as a start that naturally enhances the price."

"Yes, but it has been suggested that if you are successful the Government of India might give you a thousand horses to work upon. In that case, would you remain in Bombay?"

"I would if I had the tools for securing the serum, but all of those appliances are at Nyah Thrang, and my place there is prepared for this work. It would, therefore, then be still necessary for me to go back there."

THE QUESTION OF SUPPLY.

"Then have you a large stock of horses there to operate on?"

"You mean to extract the serum from? Not such a very great quantity. Fifty or so; that is all. I began in 1894, when the plague was raging in China, by operating on one horse. That animal was a good subject. I bled it once a month after I had given it the plague, and I obtained enough serum from it to deal with 26 cases of plague, 24 of which were cured. After this, as the plague died out, I had no opportunity of making further tests; but I took home with me to the Pasteur Institute some of the plague poison, and this I used on a number of horses some time ago; when I returned to Annam, I impregnated a hundred or more, and a good 50 certainly died under the treatment, but 50 have stood it and are now yielding the serum. It takes about five months for this serum to develop; but once it has devoloped it lasts; I can go on tapping the horses as far as I know till they die from euthanasia, and it does not matter, as far as I have learned yet, what age the horses are when they are first operated on for the purpose, and their work is not interfered with by the process—they go on working all the time.

EFFECT ON THE PATIENT.

"When you inject the serum what part of the body do you apply it to?" was the next question asked.

"To the side, as being likely to cause the least pain. There is absolutely no pain attaching to the inoculation, nor any fever or rise in temperature. A person after taking serum can go to work and feel no ill effects whatever."

"But you have heard of Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic, I take it, and how that sends the patient's temperature up?"

"I know nothing at all about Dr. Haffkine's discovery—not even what it is. I can only tell you that with my serum there are no such symptoms. In most cases in which I tried it there was a subsidence of the disease, and that too, in a very few hours. 24 hours, I may say, was the length of my experience of the disease in each case."

"And how many cases, then, do you think you will be able to treat in Bombay?"

"Well, I may have to use three bottles on a patient in which case I shall not be able to treat more than 300 at most with the quantity I have at present."

THE ORIGIN OF PLAGUE.

Asked what he thought was the origin of plague, the Doctor said he really did not know, but he certainly thought that rats were great conveyers of the disease, and a means of infecting food-stuffs like flour and rice He had judged this from what he saw in China in the time of plague and from what he had read since regarding the pest in India.

It is only necessary to add that Dr. Yersin is on an entirely philanthropic mission. He goes to India absolutely without payment, and solely in the interests of science. His fellow passengers on the Natal yesterday wished him all success, and, we join with them most heartily in that expression.—*Times of Ceylon* (March 1).

PLAGUE HOSPITAL FOR NATIVE POLICEMEN.

On the representations made by Mr. R. H. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, the Government have sanctioned the establishment of a separate plague Hospital for the native members of the Bombay Police Force and their families. The hospital will be in charge of Dr. Sidney Smith, the Police Surgeon, who will be assisted by a special staff, and a number of volunteers from the native policemen of the force will be enlisted to attend on the sick in the hospital. The institution will, in all probability, be erected somewhere near the Foras Road Market, Byculla, and will be ready in a few days.

THE HOSPITALS.

During the forty-eight hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning there were admitted into the Arthur Road Hospital nineteen patients, fifteen died and eighty-one remain under treatment. No patient was admitted into the Parsee Fever Hospital, one died, two were discharged cured, leaving nineteen patients under treatment. Policemen Nos. 1820 and 556E, were discharged cured from the Government House Hospital on Friday last.

Since the opening of the Hindu Fever Hospital on the 2[illegible]th January last, 77 persons have been admitted, of whom 54 died, 8 recovered, and the rest are still under treatment.

One more policeman died of the malady on Saturday morning.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning five patients were admitted into the Bapty Road Hospital—one died and seven remain under treatment.

MILLS.

The Jacob Sassoon, the Alexandria, the Morarji Goculdas and most of the mills along the Supari Baugh Road, which were closed in the beginning of February last, were re-opened on the 1st instant, but as a sufficient number of hands did not turn up to work them, they were again closed after a trial of a few hours.

SEVERE MEASURES AT SURAT.

A correspondent says that, of the 103 plague cases imported into the Surat zillah from Bombay, 85 have proved fatal. Of 174 cases which originated in Surat and its zillah, 130 proved fatal, that is 215 deaths in all up to date. Makan Bhagwan, a tailor aged 30, was charged on the 2nd inst before the magistrate with concealing the death of his son from the plague and was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment. The unfortunate man, while in jail, was attacked with the plague and was thereupon removed for treatment to the civil plague shed, where he lies near his wife who is also suffering from the plague.

THE DISEASE AT CAMBAY.

A correspondent states that about 20 plague cases in all have occurred at Cambay up to date, all of which, with the exception of two or three, were imported from Bombay and other places. The climate of Cambay is salubrious, but the inhabitants ignore sanitary laws. Dewan Bahadur Madhavram has, however, been adopting all necessary precautionary measures.

THE EPIDEMIC AT CHICHAN, TARAPORE.

A correspondent, writing from Chichan, Tarapore, states that much excitement still prevails among the people on account of the plague. Many have left their houses and gone to live in the villages. The members of the Dussa Porvad Bania caste have erected sheds in the fields about two miles distant, and are living there. Sheds have been erected near the Petit Charitable dispensary for sufferers from the plague, who are under the treatment of Dr. Moreshwur Trimbak Sathe. Mr. Haribhai Gopaljee, the taluka magistrate and vice-president of the sanitary committee, has been going among the inhabitants and giving them good advice to keep themselves free from alarm, while he is taking good care of the sufferers from the plague.

WORDS OF ADVICE AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

Dr. John Pollen has addressed a circular to the members of the Custom House staffs acknowledging the highly creditable manner in which the employes of the several departments serving under him have remained steadfast in the discharge of their duties during the trying months the plague has prevailed in Bombay. He reiterates the advice he has from time to time given, that all departments of the Customs House and kindred services should render all assistance in their power to the sanitary authorities in their efforts to cleanse and purify the city. The Collector himself (though not formally invested with any direct authority in the matter), has not hesitated to act as a kind of assistant to the Sanitary Department. At a time like this there should really be no question of departments—all should unite in the common cause of effective sanitation. Individually and collectively officers of the Customs, etc., can do much towards this good work in cleansing (by fire, if necessary), the vicinity of their own abodes and offices, and by encouraging others to imitate their example. The Collector has found by personal experience that the people are perfectly ready and willing to help themselves, and that with a little encouragement and direction they do not hesitate to purify and whitewash their dwellings and to burn insanitary heaps of debris and cutchra that may have collected in their neighbourhood. They also readily listen to and act on advice against over-crowding. Another way in which officers might help isby encouraging and stimulating their neighbours to segregate their sick and send them to the nearest hospital. One case has been brought to the Collector's notice, in which a peon of the department took a sick relative of his at once, on the first symptom of disease, to the Hospital at Parel. The conduct of this man is worthy of reward, and his example ought to be imitated by others. All officers can confidently, on the Collector's authority, assure the timid and distrustful, that the treatment of the sick at the fever hospitals is now all that can be desired. They might further point out that Dr. Yersin has now arrived with his plague-cure, and that by resorting to the hospitals at once, the fever-stricken are most likely to obtain the Yersin treatment. The Collector is proud of the manner in which his subordinates have stuck to their posts (in many cases under most distressing circumstances, and in spite of many family losses and sad trials), and he desires to acknowledge cordially their fidelity to duty and the public service.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY AND THE PLAGUE.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Madras Municipality on Tuesday evening, the question of precautionary measures against an outbreak of bubonic plague was again brought forward. Colonel Moore, president, considered it desirable that Dr. Haffkine's system of inoculation, which had been tried with such good results in Bombay, should be introduced into Madras, and he submitted with his support a proposal of Dr. Neild Cook, the Municipal Health Officer, that the latter should go to Bombay, and see for himself every detail of its operation.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Walker had no doubt Dr. Haffkine's system produced very encouraging results, and that it was desirable to have a medical man capable of carrying on the inoculation in Madras but he was not in favour of the Health Officer himself going to Bombay at present. He therefore proposed the following resolution: "That Government be requested to ask Dr. Haffkine to depute one of his staff, if available, to visit Madras, and instruct the Health Officer of the Municipality and his assistants in the method and system of inoculation of the plague; or if this is not found practicable, the Government be requested to depute one of its own medical officers to proceed to Bombay for instruction in inoculation under Dr. Haffkine, with the view of placing such information within the reach of the Health Officer of Madras."

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland suggested that this action would be premature, as the whole process of inoculation was yet in the experimental stage, but the President replied that a report on the result of inoculations had already been issued, and it was desirable they should have inoculation in Madras as early as possible. If Dr. Haffkine was not ready he would say so. The resolution was carried.

It is understood that the Madras Government have already decided to depute a medical officer to study in Bombay the plague treatment of Doctors Haffkine and Yersin. Surgeon-Major Bannerman, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, will probably be selected for this special duty.

THE PLAGUE AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, 3rd March.

Up to noon on the 2nd instant there were 39 cases and 31 deaths from the plague, making the totals 2,070 and 1,852 respectively. Only six quarters record mortality from plague, the Lyari accounting for 19 deaths and Keamari for 2. Hindus and Mahomedans are nearly equal sufferers. Carpenters from Runchored Lines are leaving Karachi in numbers, and *Banias* from the Sadar, where the death of a wealthy *Bania* on Sunday had a terrifying effect on his neighbours are also leaving. A case of plague was detected in the Soldier Bazaar, and taken to the Civil Hospital. This bazaar is further from camp than the Sadar.

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns, for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m., on Friday, show the following results:—

Imported	0	
Local	36	
Peths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Vetal	2	2
Ganesh	0	0
Rawiwar	3	3
Nana's	6	3
Nihal	1	1
Kasba	7	6
Bhowani	4	0
Sukerwar	6	3
Somwar	1	0
Shanwar	1	1
Bhamburda	0	0
Budwar	0	0
Sadasev	5	4
Gunj	0	0
Total	36	23
Total up to date	399	339

The total mortality from all causes during the 24 hours was 69.

Six of the total number of cases were sent to the Plague Hospital.

A woman while being taken to the Plague Hospital died on the road.

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the above 24 hours show the following result:—

Imported		
Local	0	
Locality	Cases.	Deaths.
Civil Lines	0	0
Plague Hospital	17	5
Total up to date	289	174

Two of the seventeen cases at the hospital were sent in from H. H. Aga Khan's camp at Loni Kalbhar and the remaining were sent from the City of Poona.—*Herald*.

A PLAGUE COMMITTEE FOR THANA.

A Ccorrespondent, writing on Saturday, says:—On the 28th ultimo a plague committee, consisting of Mr. Anna Gopal Kotwal, Hoozoor Deputy Collector: Rao Bahadur Dajee Govind Gupte, honorary magistrate; Mr. Venayak Balvant Saligram, pleader, District Court; Mr. Laxuman Ballal Bhaway, vakil; Mr. Kasinath Vishnoo Fudkay, editor, *Aronodaya*; Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, Europe merchant; Mr. Motilal Hargowandas, the Nagar Shett, Rao Bahadur Ramchander Trimbak Acharya, Government Pleader, and Dr. C. T. Hudson, Civil Surgeon, was appointed at Thana, who have issued notices in the Marathi language in order to make the public understand the meaning of the rules, made under the Epidemic Diseases Act, as the people of this place were disheartened by the recent orders which were carried out here very strictly The committee has now employed eight doolee-bearers—four to be present at the railway station and four at the Segregation Hospital daily for the use of plague patients, and Mr. Newson is also appointed as chief inspector for the work. The committee recommends the inhabitants of Koliwar in Channi to vacate their houses (which are about 300) the locality is supposed to be the epidemic disease producing district, and requests the kolees (fishermen) to live in sheds on the adjacent open ground for the present. There are more than two dozen men employed by the Health Department to clean the main drains in the Bazaar (Station Road).

There were two plague cases at Koliwar in Channi and one death on the 4th instant; and there were three suspected plague cases in the native town and five deaths yesterday. Out of the nine plague cases, five were recovered in the Segregation Hospital, one was discharged on Friday, and four were to be discharged to-day. Rao Saheb Narayen Bhawanrao Powghi, the Salsette (Thana) Mamlutdar, has been especially invested with first-class magisterial power, in connection with the bubonic plague, in the Thana District.

A PLEA AGAINST SEGREGATION.

The following is the text of a petition which has been sent in from Poona to H. E. the Governor:—

We, the undersigned petitioners, inhabitants of Poona city, beg to bring to your Excellency's notice the terrible anxiety that at present prevails here, in connection with the segregation of the plague-stricken as well as the healthy persons of the patient's family, both males and females. All well-to-do persons are fast removing their families to distant villages, and all servants, and such other persons as are not the permanent residents of this city are leaving their service and running away. Banias are closing their shops and flying away to Guzerat and other places. We, poor people, cannot move, and therefore we make this representation for the poor especially. The present exodus, we are sure, is not as much due to fear of death as to that of segregation contemplated by the rules.

The Hindu religion enjoins segregation in all cases of deaths in the family,—ten days for adults and three days for children. During this period they occupy a separate portion of the house, and eat food and drink water given to them by their servants, or friend, or neighbours. While thus remaining separately, members of one family are strictly prohibited to touch the members of other families. This kind of segregation we call "Sootak" in Marathi. There is no analogous word to it in English; mourning is the word used, but it does not convey the real meaning of what "Sootak" is.

Segregation is thus observed in the house itself, but the present segregation along with the members of different castes in the sheds of tyathis, remote from the town, in the burning sun by day and shivering cold by night, instead of curing the patient, hastens his death. To this disadvantage is to be added the prevention of the relatives and the friends of the patient from waiting upon and feeding him as required. People can hardly be reconciled to the manner of segregation of females especially, for a Hindu husband will never allow his wife to be thus torn away from him. Dutiful Hindu women, who used to do "Satti" or to burn themselves on the funeral pile of their deceased husbands formerly, will never like to see their husbands taken away singly; and, therefore, if segregation is so indispensably necessary, private plague-hospitals should be allowed to be erected. We are very thankful to the Government to have allowed to erect one plague-hospital in the open space south of the Fergusson College, but we beg to suggest that people of each caste should be permitted to have their own plague, hospitals for males and females separately. They should also be allowed to visit their relatives or friends and to eat food brought to them. It might be urged by doctors that those who will visit the patients will carry infection with them and thus spread the disease through the whole town. But the people are quite willing to use the disinfectants which the doctors themselves use. If your Excellency will be pleased to order the enforcement of the above proposal, it will meet in a great measure both ends, viz., the wishes of Government on the one hand, and those of the people on the other. The idea of segregation which severs a husband from his wife and a wife from her husband, is most astounding. So much so, in fact, that it cannot be conceived by other than Hindus and Mahomedans. This fact is being realized, your Excellency will admit, in the present unwillingness of the people shown in parting with patients. But, if the above classed hopitals be allowed to be erected, much of the opposition and horror of the people will be overcome.

As regards the segregation of the healthy persons in the house where a plague case has occurred, we beg to state that there should be no stringent rules as at present. We have heard on good authority of instances of bubonic plague-cases having occurred in small villages and towns, and although people associated with the patients, and carried them in large assembly to the burning places, still none of them were affected. If this has been the case, segregation of the healthy persons should not be very strict. The effect of the present segregation of the healthy persons is that persons of any caste or colour are brought together without any distinction whatsoever in the harmful sheds as described above, and consequently persons who would have escaped death by using disinfectants and cleansing the place occupied by the patient are forced to come in contact with the unhealthy and succumb silently to death only on account of the stringent rules of segregation. At present, as above stated, Hindus do segregate in the house itself. Instead of that they should be told to do so in another empty house after disinfection if necessary. People are in a position to keep such empty houses in the town for the purpose, and not to use the house where death occurred, provided such houses be not burnt or demolished, but only disinfected as far as possible.

It is our humble opinion that fear brings on disease generally. We can say this by our experience in the case of cholera. It attacks those alone who are afraid of it. But Hindu widows, who wish, as a matter of fact, for an earlier death and therefore are not afraid to treat cholera cases, never catch the disease. Similarly we have been watching the progress of bubonic fever in this historic city. The cases are on the increase solely owing to the unbounded fear and anxiety caused since the promulgation of the segregation rules. Besides to escape from the severity of the rules, we have instances of persons taking recourse to very fanciful measures, *e. g.*, to hide the patient from being carried to the hospital, to remove the corpse secretly to the burning place, or to dispose of it in any other way without informing the real nature of the disease for fear of segregation of other members of family, and to do all this in secret without showing the least sign of sorrow, lest their poor cottages will be demolished and they will have afterwards to live in the open air, as no compensation is given to them to erect new huts in the place of ruined ones. The evil effect of all this is the spread of the disease in every nook and corner of the town. The present state can very well be contrasted with that while cholera is raging. We know from experience that although the cholera epidemic makes terrible havoc in the town, still there is no exodus, and the people are not so terrified and bewildered as at present, simply because there are no such hard-and-fast rules of segregation.

We, otherefore humbly, pray that your Excellency will be pleased:—Firstly, to allow such community to erect its own plague hospital in convenient localities for males and females separately. Secondly, to allow the relatives and the friends of the sick to visit and feed them and to use such disinfectacts as may be deemed necessary. Thirdly, to order that the segregation of the healthy should not be strict and rigid, but restricted to empty houses in the town after disinfection, if necessary, but at any rate the tyathis' chuppers erected by the Municipality are extremely inconvenient in point of protection from the sun and cold, in point of water and latrines, and in point of cooking and preserving caste system.

We cannot conclude this petition without bringing to your Excellency's notice the petty thefts and robberies that are being committed in the town, which are the evil consequences of the present exodus. Many well-to-do persons and Banias, as above shown, are going away with their houses and shops closed. The consequence is that the thieves and robbers find it very easy to break open the houses and to enter the shops. We, however, earnestly hope that your Excellency will take proper steps to redress the present grievances.

We have submitted this memorial with the sole object of furthering the best wishes of Government, shown in the idea of segregation, and representing the wishes of the public; and, therefore, beg to be excused for the trouble.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) VITHAL VENKATESH JOSHI,
and many others.

Poona city, March 5.

THE PESTILENCE AT BASSEIN.

A local correspondent writes to us:—That the city of Bombay, where the underground drainage system, water-logged soil, congeries of ill-ventilated houses, granaries of imported corn long pent up in the bosom of the earth and other causes, have conspired to prolong the grip of the plague for so many months, despite the ceaseless efforts of so many sanitary experts of varied experience to stamp it out, should enjoy immunity from compulsory segregation, while the outlying parts of the Thana District should be the scene of all the horrors of compulsion, in the absence of all the insanitation above referred to, is beyond the conception of human understanding. If a case occurs in Bombay, the relatives and neighbours of the patient are not hauled up before a magistrate for not reporting the case to the Municipal authorities, but this has become a matter of every-day occurrence here! Segregation camps have been erected at places where not a drop of sweet water can be had before one crosses a distance of nearly a mile from the camp. As to food provision, it is absolutely nil, or if there be any it is not available owing to want of organisation. This is no overdrawn picture. Instances can be cited where deaths were hastened, if not actually caused, by the present state of things. A gentleman from the city of the plague came here last Sunday evening and found himself feverish at 2 a.m. No pain or bubo was present till Tuesday morning and so he was placed under the treatment of a native doctor. But when pain was felt at the joint of the left thigh at about 10 a.m., the case was reported and the doctor on special duty here examined him and ordered segregation. Though a Brahmin by birth the patient was carried to the camp by Mahars to the dismay of the bystanders. Provision as to food there was none though the camp stood there for more than four days and there were some ten patients during the period. A female patient was delivered of a child before the usual time, and actually died from want of food, though she was there for more than 15 days and still provisions were not to be had. By the time the Brahmin patient reached the camp the Fouzdar of the place was pleased to order a box of provisions when remonstrated with, but God knows what the provisions were. The person in charge of the camp described the situation under which he laboured, and what followed next may better be imagined than described. The poor fellow will no more be disturbed in his eternal rest. But what follows is better still. The house was ordered to be vacated though free from every other impurity. But how vacate the premises within 24 hours and where should the inmates go? When the female patient above referred to was refused admittance by her own father, what help can the residents of the condemned house expect from others? No huts are there for the accommodation of such houseless people. When cases are on the increase is it not a problem how to meet the increased demand for huts? Bombay people have fled to this and other places, but when insatiate death pursues where will the law-abiding inhabitants find relief? Wealth purchases anything, being a power in itself, as many can tell, but sons of wealth are few and far between. Compulsion tends to panic and panic turns to bay when it finds no free play. This is the main spring of the spread of the plague. Will Government find its way to relax the stringency of the measures? The imposition of the Punitive Police tax at a place where it is anything but just and equitable has well-nigh crushed the so-called wayward spirit, and the helpless inhabitants of the place have been swallowing every bitter pill stamped with authority. In a moment of frenzy the civic fathers of the place ordered by beating of the bataki that all houses in municipal limits should be lime-washed by their respective owners within 24 hours. Was there any man to come forward and show them the fatuity of this course?

PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL SUBSCRITIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sum previously subscribed	2,0179	8	3
In memory of the dead	12	0	0
Bundekhoda (through Mr. Firose Rustomjee Master)	50	0	0
The balance in hand of the Bandora Parsee Club (through Mr Ardeshir Jamshedji Bilimoria)	14	11	6
Mr K C (through Mr Ardeshir Jamsedji Bilimoria)	10	0	0
Bai Dinbai Manockjee Kanga and children in memory of Mr Dadabhoy Nowrojee Bamji	20	0	0
Bai Pirojbai Cowasjee Bamjee in memory of Mr Dadabhoy Nowrojee Bamjee	10	0	0
In memory of Bai Avabai Ardeshir Cursetjee Wadia	51	0	0
Mr Nowroji Cursetjee Wadia in memory of Mr Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia	25	0	0
Khan Bahadur Nanabhoy Cowasjee (Surat)	30	0	0
Bai Putlibai Byramji Lala in memory of her sister-in-law Bai Buchoobai Bomanjee Lala	5	0	0
Mr Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Cooper (through Dr Bahadurjee)	30	0	0
Mr Shapurjee Byramjee Bharucha, monthly donation (through Dr Bahadurjee)	500	0	0
Messrs Jamsetjee Ruttonjee and Co (through Dr Bahadurjee)	100	0	0
Lodge Khan Bahadur B Rajkotwala, Karachi (through Mr N H Patuck)	25	0	0
The Zoroastrian employes of the Oriental Life Insurance Co through Mr M J Kharas	40	0	0
Messrs Sorabjee and Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, rent of the Hospital Bungalow for February	275	0	0
Bai Goolbai, widow of Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash im memory of Bai Pirojbai, mother of Mr Jemsetjee Cursetjee Dubash	100	0	0
Bai Sh C M	5	0	0
Total	2,1482	6	9

A PLEA FROM MAHIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Complaining about the distressing condition of the Mahim ward, a few days ago, as being seriously afflicted by the plague, and craving the attention of the Executive in regard to the threatening position of the scavengers' huts here, I am glad to state that rigorous steps are now being taken to segregate the Municipal staff, and evidently also, for the destruction of their existing dwellings. But it is now abroad that the Municipality have in contemplation the erection of a fever hospital on the foreshore, immediately facing the police quarters and other Government houses, situated within a hundred yards. This spot is the only open plot of ground for public recreation of all communities, and may I, through the medium of your valuable paper, deprecate the utilising of the ground for such a purpose. Besides being unfavourable from a residential point of view, it is eminently objectionable to the navigation and the merchants, who frequent the Mahim Bunder daily. One of the suggestions for provision of hospitals in the centre of the different districts, was to rent a house for the purpose, and a suitable one I would point out, remains at present vacant at the back of the Roman Catholic Chapel, and there is hardly any doubt in my mind that the Parsee gentleman to whom it belongs, will be happy to place the building at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner, at a moderate rent, if applied for in due form.—Yours, &c., HOUSED.

THE STATE OF BORIVLEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The panic-stricken refugees from Bombay have sought an asylum in the suburbs without considering the sanitation of the place. The inhabitants of this place are uneducated, ignorant, and obstinate. They seem to take a pride in annoying these refugees. The villagers have threatened to stop the supply of well-water to these temporary residents. The intelligent Khote of this village, Mr. Chubildass Lullobhoy, an the Revenne Patel might have their attention drawn to this most important fact. The Collector of Thana, and his indefatigable assistant, Mr. Hudson, in charge of the division, should adopt early measures in this direction.

Among the temporary residents are Justices of the Peace, High Court interpreters, solicitors, and other prominent gentlemen. The Collector might appoint one of the Justices of the Peace an honorary magistrate, and a committee, partly of refugees and partly of permanent dwellers of the village. This committee, with the assistance of a few policemen, (there being none here at present) will look to the sanitary condition, prevent thefts, and above all, avoid importation of plague cases.

It is hoped that the Collector of Thana, his assistant, and the Khote will at once strive to stop impending evils.—Yours, &c.,

Borivlee, March 6. VAGAL, V.S.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N.-W. P. WHEAT.

SECOND forecast of the wheat crop for 1896-97.—The winter rains have generally been timely and well distributed. In the last week of December there was a general and sufficient fall of rain all over the province with the exception of a few districts where it was so slight as to be of little benefit. There was again a general fall of rain in the latter half of January and almost all districts received a share. Light showers also fell in most districts in the first half of February. The winter rains have been of the utmost value and have practically secured the crop which was sown at the proper time and which is flourishing almost every where; that sown late is naturally not so promising and requires further irrigation before it matures. There have been slight falls of hail in several districts but little or no damage is reported. The prospects of the crop are so far everywhere good and if the season continues favourable the yield will not be less and may perhaps be rather more than 80 per cent of a full average crop on the reduced area sown which is 70 per cent of the normal. High winds have set in within the last few days and if they continue damage to the crop especially to that sown late is apprehended. This relates to condition up to the 22nd February.

N.-W. P. RAPE AND LINSEED.

Second forecast of the rapeseed and linseed crops for 1896-97.—The general falls of winter rain which took place in the latter half of December and January were very timely and benefited the crops which are flourishing They have escaped from the attack of fungoid diseases owing to the absence of continued cloudy weather. The prospects of both the crops are so far good specially in tracts where they are largely grown; and a yield of about 75 per cent. of a full average crop is expected. This relates to condition up to the 22nd of February.

THE Chinese Government having apologised for the treatment to which the former British naval officer, lent by Her Majesty's Government, was subjected, the Foreign Office has agreed to permit another naval officer to be lent to the Chinese Government In response to an application from the authorities in Pekin through the Chinese Minister in London, the Foreign Office requested the Admiralty to select an officer to proceed to China, and Commander F. G. Dundas, who was then serving in the Niger Protectorate, and was re-called by telegraph, was appointed. Commander Dundas will probably proceed to China early in March. He will be under the immediate orders of the Viceroy of Chi-li, to whom alone he will be responsible. By this means the difficulties with individual Chinese admirals will be avoided. Commander Dundas has been appointed for a term of three years. This term can be extended by mutual agreement.

THE PLAGUE MORTALITY IN THE PRESIDENCY.

THE following statistics show the total mortality from plague up to March 5th. They have this important feature of interest that they classify the imported and the indigenous cases separately, (with the exception of the figures relating to the three principal affected cities.) They thus enable some definite conclusion to be drawn as to the extent to which the disease has laid under contribution the residents of districts as distinct from the people who have gone into country places from the affected cities. The returns are as under:

CASES AND DEATHS DUE TO PLAGUE UP TO MARCH 5.

	Cases.	Total Deaths.
Town and Island of Bombay	8550	7146
Poona City	668	524
Karachi City	2183	1941

District.	Imported. Cases.	Imported. Deaths.	Indigenous Cases.	Indigenous Deaths.	
Ahmedabad	96	50	11	6	56
Kaira	17	12	..	...	12
Broach	11	9	1	...	9
Surat	130	86	167	127	213
Thana	339	228	1445	1153	1381
Ahmednager	29	21	3	3	24
Khandeish	20	8	...	..	8
Nasik	25	18	...	...	18
Poona (exclusive of city)	27	25	6	4	29
Satara	46	36	80	62	98
Sholapur	7	5	4	4	9
Kolaba	83	79	73	46	125
Ratnagari	195	164	22	18	182
Belgaum	2	1	...	...	1
Kanara	1	..	...	..	...
Baroda Territory	57	37	16	13	50
Kathiawar	68	34	9	5	39
Kolhapur	11	9	1	1	10
Kutch	83	65	16	6	71
Mahi Kantha	2	1	...	..	1
Karachi (exclusive of city)	95	65	4	4	69
Hyderabad	46	39	7	7	46
Shikarpur	8	3	10	6	9
Total	1398	995	1877	1465	..
Total mortality	...	...	...	..	12062

It will be seen that of the 23 districts above enumerated there are seven—Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Nasik, Belgaum, Kanara, Mahi Kantha—which have sustained no deaths from among the resident population, although some of them have had a good number of imported cases. These districts are for the most part far removed from the three chief centres of affection—Bombay, Poona, and Karachi, and it is noteworthy that they are mainly inland districts. The same remark applies to most of the districts where the number of deaths of residents as distinct from refugees does not reach double figures. These are Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Poona (exclusive of course of the city) Sholapur, Kathiawar, Kolhapur, Kutch and the three Sind districts. Thus of the 23 districts, the inhabitants of no less than 17 have either escaped altogether or are only slightly affected. Of the remaining districts there are two where the figure is below 20—Baroda and Ratnagari. Kolaba is next highest with 46 deaths, Satara follows with 62, and then Surat with 127. The total indigenous mortality of all the districts named has been 312, nearly three-fourths of these having occurred in the districts of Surat, Satara, and Kolaba. The difference between these 312 deaths and the total of 1,465 reported as occurring to regular residents outside the three affected cities, is made up in Thana. In that Collectorate, which includes the sorely afflicted places of Bandora, Coorla and Bhynder, the indigenous mortality has been 1,153 as compared with 228 deaths registered as imported. The total number of deaths reported from all the districts as imported cases is 995, while those of residents have reached 1,465. The figures as a whole go to show that at present the disease has not assumed epidemic proportions outside the three afflicted cities, and the Thana district.

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

A WARNING AND A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have done an important service to this city, and its best thanks are due to you for timely entering an emphatic protest in the leader of your today's issue against the rumoured intention of the Government to revert to compulsory measures against the plague. In it you very pertinently observe "one of the most hopeful symptoms of the general improvement in the situation is undoubtedly the greater readiness of those attacked by plague to allow themselves to be persuaded to go voluntarily to a hospital for treatment. While the dread of being compulsorily taken to a hospital continued, it was impossible to get more than twenty or twenty-five patients into the wards." And you rightly echo the sentiments of the sober and right-thinking portion of the Bombay public when you remark "The disposition to conceal cases is diminishing, the chief inducement to that suicidal course—the dread of being compulsorrily carried off to an unknown hospital and separated from kindred and friends—having begun to die out." As a matter of fact the time for compulsory segregation has long passed by, and if at this late period such compulsory measures are enforced, they are likely to create a fresh scare and alarm. The great exodus from the city in the earlier stages of the epidemic, and the attempt at concealing cases of plague are mainly attributable to the first attempt to enforce segregation, which in my humble judgment, did positive harm to the city. It created a great scare, unhinged the minds of a great majority of the citizens, dislocated trade in the first instance, and completely paralysed it subsequently, well-nigh ruining our industry. People actually began to fly away, leaving their houses to take care of themselves, more on account of the dread of being forcibly torn away from kith and kin than on account of the fatal nature of the disease. Such a scare was never before known in the history of Bombay even when severe epidemics of cholera prevailed.

Looking at the question from a scientific point of view, compulsory segregation, as recommended by scientific experts, is a good measure in theory, and if applied at the earliest stage of an epidemic, it is calculated to prove an effective check to its spread. But the moment that stage has passed it is both scientifically and practically a mistake to resort to it. It is like prescribing a remedy which is beneficial in the earlier stages of a disease or a patient in his last stage or *vice versa*. It might as well be attempted to forcibly segregate rats, flies, and mosquitoes. It is not likely to serve any useful purpose in the present stage of the epidemic, but is calculated to prove mischievous. The dread of segregation having passed away, people were showing less disposition to conceal cases. The energetic efforts of the Municipal Executive have succeeded in reducing the number of cases and of deaths to nearly one-third of what it was a fortnight ago. The epidemic is showing signs of decline, and there are fair prospects, with the setting in of the hot weather, of its being stamped out.

This state of things is creating a ray of hope and confidence in the minds of the people who are slowly returning to Bombay. There are visible signs of a renewal of trade and returning prosperity to the city. The people in Mandvie, Khand Bazaar, Khoja Mohalla, Bhuleshwar, and Girgaum are opening their shops and houses. They freely resort to the existing hospitals. The friends and relations of patients immediately remove them to the hospital of the community to which the patients belong. There are nearly 100 patients in the Arthur Road Hospital, about 23 in the Parsee Fever Hospital, 25 in the Hindu Fever Hospital, a small number in the Jain Hospital, and a goodly number in the Parel, Port Trust, and Saheb's Servants' Hospital. At the instance of my friend, Professor O. V. Muller, a resolution was passed at their last meeting by the Standing Committee, requesting the Commissioner to open new temporary hospitals at different centres, most convenient to the people. All these existing hospitals are doing excellent work, and have inspired a degree of confidence in the minds of the people, which has persuaded them to take full advantage of these institutions. Everything is going on smoothly towards improvement, and it is difficult to comprehend why at this stage there should be a renewal of compulsory measures. It is to be regretted, however, that such counsels should find favour. The rumour has already created a fresh alarm in the minds of the public. The gradual return of the trading class to the city is showing signs of stoppage. If there be a fresh exodus we shall have again a complete paralysis of trade.

What is urgently needed under the circumstances is to adopt preventive measures, such as to enforce strict medical examination at Kalyan and Palghar of people returning to Bombay, preventing plague cases from being brought into the city by the Bandora and Coorla causeways and by the sea. Such a measure will at once tell upon the declining epidemic. It is of the utmost importance to prevent the districts which are already showing a clean bill of health from being infected again by a fresh accession of poison. That is a measure which will be acceptable to all and which will help Bombay at the present juncture. It will in no way disturb the minds of the people, and will not shake the confidence which is causing them to return to Bombay to follow their daily avocations. It is to be earnestly hoped that the eminent, liberal, and sympathetic statesman at the helm of affairs to whose care the destinies of the Presidency are entrusted, with his usual forethought and calm judgment, will guide the ship safely through the present crisis.—Yours, &c.,

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

March 5.

CHINA NEWS.

THERE is no authentic information to hand with regard to the rebellion in the Philippines, with the exception of a telegram on the 14th February that H. E. the Governor-General had left Manila to personally conduct operations against the rebels at Cavite. The Manila papers still continue to publish reports of the so-called successes of the Spanish troops, but if the numbers of killed and wounded on the rebels' side, as recorded in the Spanish press, were calculated up from the beginning of the outbreak the original strength of the rebels would figure out to something higher than the Spanish authorities were willing to admit. The sugar-growing districts are not so seriously affected by the rebellion as many suppose, while the hemp district is not affected at all.

Director Sheng has now obtained complete control over all the Chinese railways at present in existence, those about to be constructed in the northern half of China by the Hankow-Pekin Railway, having taken over the administration of the Tientsin Peking Shanhaikwan Railway from 1st prox., under powers granted by Imperial decree.

The only new point worthy of mention in the development of the Carew case is a statement that the reason given for Mrs. Carew's reprieve by Sir E A Satow, H. M. Minister at Tokio, was that as the Japanese Emperor was granting remission of sentences to native criminals on the occasion of the death of the Empress-Dowager, it was fitting that Mrs. Carew should be reprieved and her sentence commuted to one of penal servitude for life. There is a rumour that Mrs Carew wrote to the Minister asking that the law should be allowed to take its course, as she preferred death to imprisonment for life.

The death is recorded of Mr Werner Krohn, through drowning, while returning to Foochow from a river trip in his house-boat. Mr Krohn was one of the most popular members of the English community at Foochow, where he has resided for twenty-three years, and his amiable disposition enlisted for him the respect of all.

H. E. Horta e Costa, Governor of Macao, leaves for Portugal by the French mail steamer Melbourne. A special correspondent at Macao writes in very commendatory terms upon his connection with Macao, as Director of Public Works, some years ago as representative in the Chamber of Deputies for the Colonies, and finally as Governor, praising his administrative capacity, and congratulating him upon the reforms he has succeeded in carrying through during his three years' Governorship of the Colony. He was presented with a gold medal by the Loyal Senate and was entertained to dinner, prior to his departure.

On the 5th February the British barque Mark Curry, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, was totally destroyed by fire whilst loading sugar in Iloilo harbour. The ship was half-filled with sugar. It is not known how the fire originated.

Very changeable weather has been experienced in the Colony during the past week, on one morning ice having again been discovered at the Peak, but it is now remarkably mild again, and it is hoped that this spell of warmth may be continued over the three days of the Race Meeting, which commences to-day.

The Sanitary Board aroused itself from its lethargy, and, on Thursday, indulged in a long discussion, in which there was as usual a large amount of useless talk, in regard to certain alterations in the quarantine regulations of the Colony. The alterations were suggested by the importation of a number of cases of smallpox by a travelling circus company which had come to Hongkong from Haiphong in one of the coasting steamers, and there being no doctor on board, the persons suffering from smallpox were allowed to land. Since then six cases of Europeans have been found on board the *Empress of Japan*, and the total number of cases for the week ended the 13th in the harbour and the Colony was 24. The Board ultimately agreed to recommend to the Government that certain alterations be made in the quarantine regulation whereby vessels coming from infected ports, not having a surgeon on board, shall proceed at once to the quarantine anchorage, and no persons be allowed to land until the vessel has been inspected by the Health Officer of the Port. A resolution was also carried to the effect that plague be added to the list of infectious diseases in the regulations, and another resolution, to the effect that no length of voyage should preclude a vessel from being quarantined was carried. It was also agreed to suggest to the Government that Bombay be declared to be infected with plague, and Hiogo and Kobe with smallpox.

Hon. F. A. Cooper, Director of Public Works, after a stay of ten years in the Colony, has been appointed to the vacant Directorship of the Public Works of Ceylon. During the whole of Mr. Cooper's stay in the Colony, he has endeavoured in no way to make himself popular with the community, but nevertheless he has been recognised as a capable and hardworking official, and the good wishes of the Colony go with him to his new field of labour where he will find sufficient scope for his unquestionable ability and egineering knowledge.—*China Mail*.

BOMBAY SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH.

FIRST RACE.—"The March Stakes."—Rs. 499. For all Arabs landed since 1st August, 189.. Weights—Weight for age. Penalties—Winners of Rs. 18? to carry 7lbs, extra; winners of Rs. 500 or more to carry 1st extra. Allowances—Galloways allowed 7lbs. Horses that have started at the Bombay Meeting and Extra Meedings and not won allowed 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs. Five starters or no race.

SECOND RACE—"Galloway Handicap."—Rs 199. For all galloways 13-3 and under. Weights—Handicap. Distance—5 furlongs.

THIRD RACE—"Selling Race."—For all Arab and C-B. galloways 14 hands an under. Weights—Galloways entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st 7lbs: 7lbs, allowed for every Rs. 250 down to Rs. 500 W I. Allowances—Maidens allowed 5lbs Galloways landed after 1st August, 1896, 5lbs, Accumulative, Distance 6 furlongs.

FOURTH RACE—"The Lilliputs"—Rs. 199. For Arab and C-B, ponies 13-2 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 1,000, Weights—13-2 to carry 9st 3lbs. W I Penalties—Winners, once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; thrice, or oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens allowed 3 lbs; ponies landed since 1st August, 1896, allowed 7 lbs, Distance—5 furlongs.

FIFTH RACE—"The Victoria Stakes."—Rs 199. For all horses, Weights—Handicap, Distance—6 furlongs.

SIXTH RACE—"The Ripon Plate."—Rs. 199. For Maiden Arab ponies 13-2 and under landed since 1st August, 1896, Weight—13 2 to carry 9st 3lbs, W I. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs, 8?; once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; thrice or oftener, 10lbs, Distance—½ mile.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1 W I T C Rules.

2 All entrance money to go to the Fund.

3 Entrance for all races Rs. 10. Animals not struck out by 12 noon the day before the race to pay Rs. 10 extra. Entries to close on Monday 15th March, at 5 p.m. Entries must be accompanied by a remittance for the full amount of such entries, as well as subscription of Rs. 5 in case of non-subscribers; otherwise they will not be accepted.

4 In all races, where there are 8 starters, Rs. 50 will be given to the second horse, and Rs. 30 to the third; with 5 starters, Rs. 30 to the second only.

5 Professional riders who have won a race value Rs. 1,000 to carry 5lbs, extra in all races. Riders who have not won a race value Rs. 180, allowed 3lbs, in all races.

6 Owners who have not registered their colours must name them when making their entries, subject to a fine of Rs. 15.

7 Admittance to the Stand and Enclosure to other than subscribers will be Rs. 5 each per day, to include free admittance for one lady.

8 Starting declarations must be given in not later than half an hour before each race, and must state weight to be carried and name of jockey.

9 Entries and all communications should be addressed to—The Secretary, Bombay Extra Meeting, 5 Sleater Road, Tardeo, Bombay.

Handicaps will be published on Thursday, 18th March, at 7 a m.

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Hon. Secy. W. I. T. C.

5th March, 1897.

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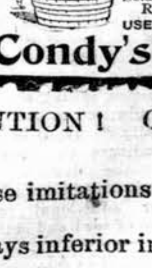

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"How quickly Nature falls into revolt when Gold becomes her object!"—*Shakespeare.*

"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—HUXLEY.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.
IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.

"Please send me half-a-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have tried ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,
AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL."

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.

CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS and occasionally poisonous imitation.*

Prepared only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E., By J. C. Eno's Patent.

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap
6 PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1/6

"LANOLINE"

Toilet "Lanoline" For Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s.

Darling Brand from all Chemists.
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

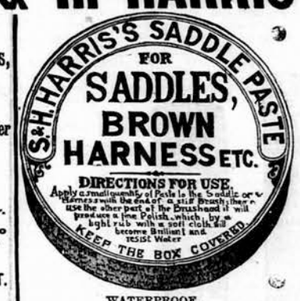
CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, DENGUE FEVER.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not Injure the Leather.
Causes no Smudging.
ASK FOR IT.



WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent; all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

For Infants—
"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

Invalids—
"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
H. C. BARTLETT, PH.D., F.C.S.

Growing Children—
"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

And

The Aged—
"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

Best and Cheapest.
In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

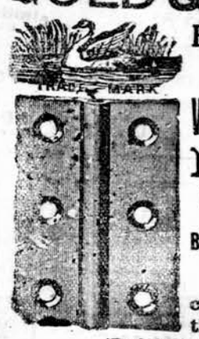
Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.
THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY
"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

"EXCOCEL" COCOA

In Packets and Tins.
"Grand flavour, delicate aroma.
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts.*
SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE, ½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrapper.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered) A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
HIGH LIFE BONBONS,
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore; W. Leslie & Co., Cliout

GOLD & Co's.



BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET
Indentors can obtain same through all British Merchants

This is a financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICE.

Opposite Byculla Club.

Branch Mumbra, between Tanna and Kalyan.

Horses ! **Horses !!**

Also new horses arrived to-day from Cape of GoodHope 1st time in Bombay. Walers, Arabs Persians and other Horses, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Race and Polo Ponies, and Remounts. Walers trained to Saddle Single and Double Harness.

I have opened a Branch Stable at Mumbra, which was visited by the Officer Commanding 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Aurungabad, who purchased 27 Remounts.

As mentioned above all sorts of Horses are ready for sale, every convenience afforded to visitors. For particulars see Handbills enclosed in issue of "Bombay Gazette" "of 19th February."

OOMER JUMALL,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

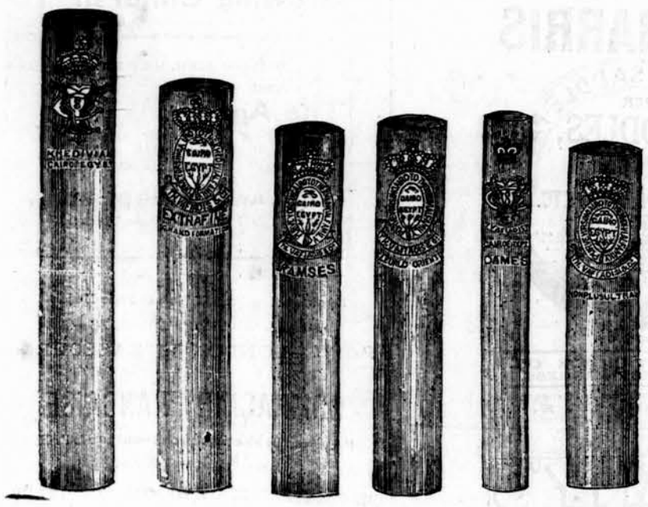
VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

THE ZENITH OF
MESSRS. THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.'
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

Smoked and known by every officer and gentleman throughout India and all over the world. They are highly recommended and approval by every one as the only genuine which have come out to India.

Purveyors to the Khedivial family at Cairo (Egypt) and to all Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout the world.

Our well-known brands are the favourites of the Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout India.



Rs. 7 per 100. Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 4-4 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 3-6 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyption Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND OF

REGISTERED BB

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY — HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

Facsimile of Label.

ALL MERCHANTS.

AGENTS:

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

USEFUL XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
HIGHEST QUALITY ELECTRO-PLATE ON NICKEL.

Egg Cup Stand with Spoons, Rs. 18.

Flask with 2 Cups: Rs. 35

Bicycle Table Bell, Rs. 18-8.

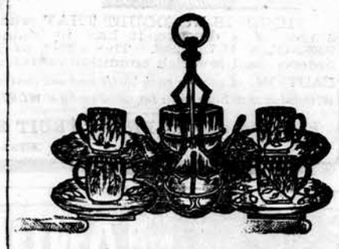
Egg Boiler, Rs. 40.

Revolving Butter Dish, Rs. 60.

Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

Entree Dishes, Rs. 135 and Rs. 250.

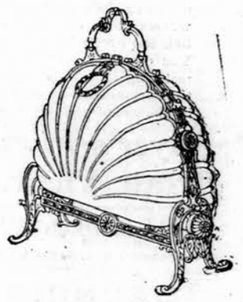
Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 27, 28, 36, 45, 60.



Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.

Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 80.

Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Open.)



Biscuit Box Rs. 100. (Closed.)

Claret Bottles, E. P. Tops, Rs. 12.

Glass Claret Jug, E. P. Mounts, Rs. 22.

E. P. Tantalus Frame Rs. 95.

Claret Jugs, best Cut-glass E. P. Mounts, Rs. 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 80.

R. DITMAR'S

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR TORM & PUNKAHPROOF STORM & PUNKAHPROOF STORM & PUNKAHPROOF OF EVERY KIND.

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

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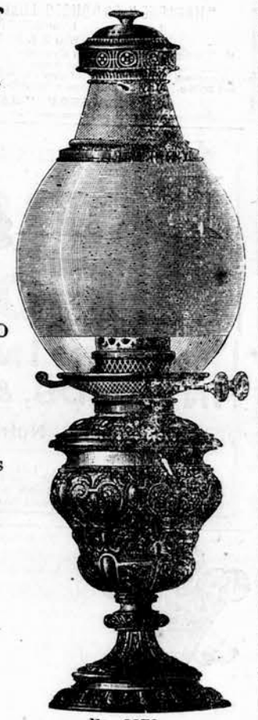
STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR TABLE-LAMPS HANGING-LAMPS LANTERNS OF EVERY KIND.

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

No. 8715. HAMMERED IRON STAND WITH COPPER FOUNT.



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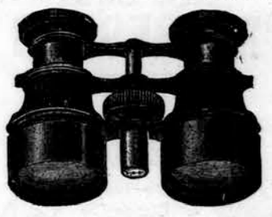
R. DITMAR,
LAMP WAREHOUSE.
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

PERRINS' CELEBRATED
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

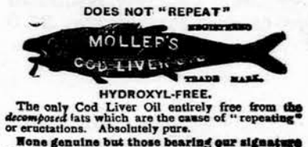


Rs. 25.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless ands a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass find measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

PETER MÖLLER'S NEW
COD LIVER OIL
DOES NOT "REPEAT"



HYDROXYL-FREE.

The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the *decomposed* fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure.

None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark.

Of all Chemists.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER MOC-MAIN TRUSS

(No Steel in Band.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

SCIATIC, RIDING, & other BELTS

All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

Consultations, Descriptive Circular, Price List, &c., free. J. WHITE & Co., Ld., London. 228, Piccadilly, England. Est. 50 Years.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 2s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill BIRMINGHAM.

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